



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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1 March 1993

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NOTICE TO READERS: JPRS Science & Technology: Europe/International will publish occasional S&T articles on Sub-Saharan African countries.

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Cameroon

Chadian Prime Minister Begins Visit

AB2702131593 Yaounde CRTL Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Text] Chadian Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman began a working visit to our country today. He was welcomed at the Yaounde international airport this afternoon by Hubert Andji Tounji, the vice prime minister in charge of territorial administration, who was accompanied by Joseph Zambou Zeleko, the deputy secretary general in the prime minister's office. Upon arrival in Yaounde, the Chadian prime minister told Serge Ndando Ndone that he was proud to be in Cameroon for the second time:

[Begin recording] [Yodoyman] I would like to express my great pleasure at arriving in Cameroon again, especially Yaounde, because I was here last December. I have come to deliver a message from Chadian President Colonel Idriss Deby to his Cameroonian counterpart, President Paul Biya. You will understand when I say that I will not disclose the contents of that message.

[Ndone] Your Excellency, the Cameroonian Government has taken a number of measures aimed at regularizing the situation of foreigners living in Cameroon. One knows that there is a large Chadian community living here in Cameroon. How does the Chadian Government feel about these measures?

[Yodoyman] We need not have to question that decision [words indistinct]. It is true that we have a large Chadian community here and we will examine how [words indistinct] by the Cameroonian Government and at the same time, that our fellow citizens who have lived here for a very long time [words indistinct] in a particular manner. [end recording]

Central African Republic

President Kolingba Appoints New Prime Minister

AB2602184793 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television Centrafrique Radio in French 1800 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Decree by President Andre Kolingba in Bangui on 26 February; read by the minister counselor of the Presidency, Professor Gaston (Mandacan Gueriba)]

[Text] Decree No. 93077 on the appointment of the prime minister and head of government:

The president of the Republic and head of state, regarding the Constitution of 28 November 1986, modified by the constitutional laws 91001 of 8 March 1991, 91003 of 4 July 1992, and 92013 of 28 August 1992, and regarding Ordinance No. 92002 of 27 November 1992 on the prorogation of the powers of the president and head of state and the fixing of the attributions and

organization of the Provisional National Political Council of the Republic, decrees:

Article 1 : Mr. Enoch Derant Lakoue is appointed prime minister and head of government.

Article 2 : The present decree, which takes effect from the date of its signing, will be recorded and published in the official journal.

Issued in Bangui on 26 February by Andre Kolingba.

Prime Minister Makes Statement

LD2702093693 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] In the Central African Republic, one of the candidates for the presidency, Enoch Lakoue, was finally appointed prime minister by General Kolingba yesterday evening. Pascal Gauthier asked him a few minutes ago if it wasn't in fact a bit uncomfortable to be the prime minister of a president who is his rival?

[Begin recording] [Enoch Lakoue] I don't think so, because together we will prepare the conditions of a fair and transparent election. As far as I am concerned, there is no incompatibility between being prime minister and a candidate for the presidential elections.

[Gauthier] You are one of four or five candidates for the presidential election to be holding state positions, whether as president, prime minister, or member of the Provisional Political Council. We have the impression that this is a club of presidential candidates.

[Enoch Lakoue] It is not a club. They are simply men of goodwill who are holding various posts and simultaneously trying to make sure that democracy moves forward and that elections take place as soon as possible.

[Gauthier] Don't you fear that this might be seen by the population as the presidential candidates hanging on to a monopoly of power?

[Enoch Lakoue] We see it rather as the illustration of a consensus, because the four presidential candidates are backed by a very large part of the population, and because the fact that they are working together to prepare the elections seems to be a guarantee for social and civilian peace. [end recording]

Rwanda

Bujumbura Meeting Continues; RPF Lists Demands

EA2702220593 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1715 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Text] [Words indistinct] representatives of the Republican Democratic Movement, Christian Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party, and Liberal Party and those of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] are continuing their meeting in Bujumbura. The Republican

National Movement for Democracy and Development does not want to know about the meeting. [passage indistinct] That became clear when it affirmed that it could not send its delegates to Bujumbura.

At the meeting, the RPF demands include the following: one, that all the government authorities who took part in the killings and violence against the people be sacked; two, that the government shows the willingness and resolve to prevent future violence and take punitive measures against whoever may start the violence again; and three, that the French troops leave Rwanda as soon as possible, as they have become a problem in Rwanda rather than a solution to the problem.

MRND on Decision Not To Attend

EA2702132593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Excerpts] The Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] party held a news conference at Muwano-Meridien hotel on 26 February which centered on three points: the MRND's position on the meeting between the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and government political parties, which is taking place in Bujumbura, the RPF cease-fire violation, and the issue of war-displaced people. Louise Kayibanda was there:

On the MRND's position concerning the RPF's meeting with government political parties, the MRND reiterated its determination to take part in such meetings. It did not, however, find it appropriate to participate in the Bujumbura meeting for the following reasons:

1. Rwanda had decided that the government alone would hold peace talks with the RPF. The RPF itself had said on several occasions that it would negotiate only with the government and not with political parties. With this in view, the MRND believed that the memorandum signed by the MRND, Republican Democratic Movement [MDR], Social Democratic Party [PSD], Christian Democratic Party [PDC], and Liberal Party [PL] on 20 February was expected to help the government continue with the negotiations. On 23 February the MRND sent the memorandum to the government.

2. The MRND believed that prior to the Bujumbura meeting, all the parties concerned were first going to identify and agree on a mutually acceptable facilitator as well as on the agenda of the meeting.

3. The MRND believed it was not necessary to hold a meeting between the RPF and the five political parties taking part in the government on the eve of a high-level meeting between the RPF chairman and a Rwandan delegation led by the prime minister.

The MRND is always open to and encourages holding any type of meeting with the RPF as long as these meetings do not bypass the negotiations conducted in Arusha by the government, and as long as matters concerning the appointment of a facilitator, whose job is

to simplify procedures in order to achieve the proposed goals, are settled beforehand. [passage omitted]

On the case of war-displaced people, Mrs. (Gaudence Mukakavego), an MRND official, called on all people of good will to render urgent aid to the more than 912,000 people now in distress. She called on the government in particular to make sure that a proper organizational framework was provided for the day to day life of the displaced people, so as to allow aid to reach them easily. Finally, Mrs. (Mukakavego) denounced the fact that Rwandan human rights organizations had been silent over the issue of the war-displaced people.

France's Debarge Arrives on 28 Feb

EA2802203093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Mr. Marcel Debarge, French minister delegate for cooperation and development, arrived in Kigali this morning for a two-day visit to our country. He was welcomed on arrival by Mr. Boniface Ngulinzira, the minister for foreign affairs and cooperation.

The visit of Minister Debarge is within the framework of friendly relations which exist between the two countries. The French minister will be received today by the prime minister and president, respectively. Discussions will focus on French support for the peace and democratization processes and on economic recovery. This afternoon Mr. Debarge will also visit the camps for those displaced by the war at (Nyacyonga) to see their distress for himself. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Military Command Orders Troops To Lift Siege

AB2602194193 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Communique issued by Military High Command on 26 February—read by announcer]

[Text] Following the request submitted by leaders of various religious groups to the chief of defense staff of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] for the withdrawal of the military and members of their families from the People's Palace and its vicinity, the High Command met today and took note of this request. After considering the situation, they noted the following:

On 2 December 1992, the prime minister charged with forming the government signed a decree demonetizing the 5-million-zaire note after announcing this on 1 December at the sovereign national conference. This decision engendered serious consequences in the country, mainly death, rape, looting, and so on.

The military, who were paid their salaries with this bank note, found themselves victims of this demonetization decision and decided, along with members of their

families, to refer the problem to the High Council of the Republic [HCR], which was elected by the sovereign national conference, for an appropriate solution.

The High Command fully adhered to this military move and has expressed satisfaction with the fact that the HCR had taken into account the military's initiative. Thus, the HCR set up two commissions charged with finding solutions to this thorny problem. Furthermore, the High Command has put its hopes in the meeting that will soon bring together the head of state and all the political parties for ways and means of resolving the present crisis.

Taking into account this situation and for humanitarian reasons, the High Command has acceded to the request of the religious leaders and called on the military as well as their families to withdraw from the Palace and its environs. The High Command will assume all its responsibilities to safeguard the welfare of the FAZ elements and their families.

Issued in Kinshasa on 26 February.

Defense Chief Comments

AB2602201193 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Text] The three days of Calvary for the members of the High Council of the Republic [HCR] at the People's Palace ended this afternoon. The soldiers and their wives and children left the People's Palace this afternoon. Were their demands met? Here is the answer from the chief of defense staff, Major General Eluki Monga:

[Begin Monga recording] The Armed Forces Command supports the soldiers—who represent practically all the soldiers of the Armed Forces—and their families at the People's Palace in their action regarding the 5 million zaire bank note. Because the HCR understands the soldiers, their demands, and therefore the demands of the Zairian people—because the problem of the 5 million zaire bank note concerns all Zairians—as well as the demands of the religious groups, we are happy to announce that Zairian soldiers and the High Command are waiting hopefully for the solution to their problems. We know that the HCR has set up two commissions: one on the Bank of Zaire and one on the NEZA [expansion unknown], that are currently in session.

With this hope, therefore, the soldiers and their families will go back to their barracks, further reassured that the Mbandaka meeting between the president, HCR representatives, and political leaders of all shades of opinion, will find a definitive solution to the crisis and especially to the problem of the 5 million zaire bank note.

It is with this hope that we are returning to the barracks, but we would like to say this: We hope that this meeting will be the last. If the demands of the Armed Forces are not met and peace is not truly ensured, the Armed Forces will assume their responsibility. [end recording]

Gunfire at Speaker's Residence

NC2702091793 Paris AFP in English 2052 GMT
26 Feb 93

[By Mario Fiorito]

[Text] Kinshasa, Feb 26 (AFP) - Gunfire broke out in a residential part of central Kinshasa Friday, with troops surrounding the residence of the parliamentary speaker, hours after the lifting of a siege of parliament.

The fierce gunfire, during which some streets were closed off by armed soldiers, later died down, and there were no reports of injuries.

Speaker Archbishop Laurent Mosengwo told AFP by telephone that following the lifting of the siege at the People's Palace, some of the 300 delegates who had been held captive since Wednesday came to his house to congratulate him.

As they arrived at his residence in the Catholic church compound in the Gombe district of the city, he said, troops appeared around the compound and began shooting and launching tear gas grenades.

The avenues around the compound were subsequently blocked by troops, an AFP correspondent said.

Earlier reports said soldiers blocked roads leading to the home of Mosengwo, when the freed legislators tried to go in procession to his residence. Armed soldiers turned back all cars trying to reach the Gombe area.

The gunfire calmed down by the end of the afternoon, and the Gombe district remained deserted, witnesses said.

The unrest came shortly after soldiers, acting on orders of the general chief of staff, General Eluki Monga, lifted a siege of the transitional parliament building that they had maintained since Wednesday.

The lifting of the siege of the High Council of the Republic [HCR], a constituent assembly—came after the United States, France and Belgium condemned it as "unacceptable."

The lawmakers had been surrounded and kept in the People's Palace by troops of the Zairean army loyal to the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who were demanding the recognition of the five-million-Zaire banknote.

The country's armed forces had been paid in the banknote, but it was ruled invalid by the interim government of Premier Etienne Tshisekedi, who is in a long-running power struggle with Mobutu.

Mobutu has been on a private visit to France, where he underwent dental treatment, but is expected to leave Saturday morning directly for his home village of Gbadolite, eastern Zaire.

He arrived unexpectedly in Nice last Friday.

General Monga warned Friday evening that the armed forces would "assume their responsibilities" if what he called the next and "last chance" meeting between President Mobutu and the HCR lawmakers failed to achieve a solution.

Such a meeting is due to take place—although no date has yet been fixed—to seek a solution to the country's crisis and the power struggle between Mobutu and Tshisekedi.

"We hope this is going to be a last chance meeting," the general said on national television, appearing in battle dress and surrounded by other members of the military high command.

"If the demands (over the banknotes) of the Zairean armed forces are not met," he said, "they will assume their responsibilities."

Monga added that the troops who had besieged the parliamentary building had returned to their barracks, and were "waiting with hope for a solution to the problem."

'Siege' Lifted From Monsengwo House

LD2702185593 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1700 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] In Kinshasa, troops have lifted the siege of the residence of Monsignor Monsengwo. The president of the High Council of the Republic [HCR] has therefore regained his freedom. Yesterday, as a result of American, French, and Belgian pressure, the Zairean Army lifted the siege of Parliament at the People's Palace. The HCR had been held hostage at parliament for three days. Immediately after, the soldiers also went to the residence of Monsignor Monsengwo.

The situation has since returned to normal. Our correspondent, Frederique Jenot, went to assess the situation on the spot in Kinshasa:

Monsignor Mosengwo has just confirmed to us by telephone that the surroundings of his home are now calm.

After last night's confusion, when Zairean soldiers shot in the air and threw some teargas grenades, the councilors, who had come to greet the bishop of Kisangani, fled in a rather precipitate manner, abandoning their vehicles. Today, a dozen cars remain on the site with tires punctured or taken away, radio cassettes ripped out, and windshields smashed.

Members of the HCR are invited to take a rest this weekend. In theory the roundtable bringing together President Mobutu, the delegates of the platforms of the National Conference, and those of the provinces, should have taken place on Monday. This will no longer be the case. The HCR bureau will make a decision on Monday as to the date of the next plenary session, and only during the plenary will the date and the place for the meeting of the roundtable be decided. After delegates were held hostage for three days, it is impossible to envisage a dialogue without security measures being guaranteed, the president of the HCR explained tonight. Monsignor Mosengwo is also anxious that sanctions be taken against the hostage takers.

Mobutu Arrives in Gbadolite From Nice

AB2702190093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] The president, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, arrived in Gbadolite at 1530 this afternoon. The president, who was accompanied by his wife, was met by Gbadolite dignitaries on arrival. The head of state is back from Nice, where, as we all know, he went to see his dentist.

To Go to Kinshasa 1 Mar

AB2802221093 Paris AFP in English 2130 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, Feb 28 (AFP)—President Mobutu Sese Seko was to travel to Kinshasa Monday [1 March] to discuss the political crisis in Zaire with representatives of the High Council of the Republic, national television reported Sunday. [passage omitted]

He aimed "to play an active role in the preparation of the much-awaited round table," the television said. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Former Mengistu Officials Released on Bail

EA2702195693 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] The Special Prosecutor's Office, set up according to Decree No. 22/84, and mandated to investigate the people alleged to have committed crimes during the former regime, said today it had decided to release 400 people after they provided sufficient surety.

Among those released are: Dr. Gizaw Tsehay, former Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and minister of health; Dr. Yayebrad Kitaw, former alternative member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of education; Dr. Abiy Kifle, former president of the Addis Ababa University; Dr. Haile Gabriel Dagne, former chairman of the Ethiopian Teachers' Association; Dr. Asefa Medhane, who occupied various posts in the former regime; Mr. Tekeze Shewa Aytenfisu, former member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of mines and energy; Mr. Tadios Hagere Worke, former industry minister; Mr. Tadese Kidane Mariam, former minister of urban development and housing; Mr. Solomon Gebru, former member of the WPE Central Committee; Mrs. Desta Bisha, former member of the WPE Central Committee; Brigadier General Bayu Alemu; Brig. Gen. Tesfaye Ayalew; Brig. Gen. Tadese Haile Meskel; Brig. Gen. Tesfaye Heruy; and Brig. Gen. Solomon Kenfe.

The Special Prosecutor's Office noted that the cases of those released on sufficient surety would be investigated. The office, in order to carry out its responsibilities, is using all its human resources and is giving priority to the cases of those in prison. It will issue a decision after a full investigation.

OLF War Prisoners Released From Detention

EA2602122293 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Feb 93

[Excerpt] About 16,000 Oromo Liberation Front [OLF] Army members have been released from various rehabilitation centers. These prisoners of war were captured during the war between the OLF and the transitional government after the OLF withdrew from the transitional government. These prisoners of war, who were released from the Dedesa and Hurso rehabilitation centers on 25 February, were given a rehabilitation course during their stay in the centers. [passage omitted]

Meles Receives Angolan President's Envoy

EA2702193693 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] President Meles Zenawi received a special envoy from President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and held a three-hour discussion with him.

During their discussion, President Dos Santos' special adviser, Mr. (Muteka), briefed Mr. Meles on the situation after the first round of talks held in Addis Ababa recently, the problems surrounding the second round of talks, and the stand of his government.

Although it was expected that the Dos Santos Government and the opposition group National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] would start their peace talks yesterday in Addis Ababa, the talks were not held as UNITA did not send its delegates. The United States, Russia, and Portugal, who will attend the talks as observers, have sent their delegates to Addis Ababa. It is expected that the three countries, who are observers of the ongoing peace talks, will propose a joint solution.

Kenya

Greek Arms Ship Reportedly Turns Back to Europe

NC2602181293 Paris AFP in English 1751 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Mombasa, Kenya, Feb 26 (AFP) - A Greek ship alleged to be carrying sophisticated arms from Serbia to Somalia was on its way back to Europe, Kenyan Ports Authority sources said here Friday.

The sources, which requested anonymity, said that the ship had suddenly changed its course in the high seas after its agents at the Kenyan port teleaxed to say that it would be in trouble if it entered port with its suspected cargo. The request was prompted by inquiries to the agents by senior Kenya Navy officials who wanted to know what cargo was on board the ship, the sources said.

The sources also quoted a senior U.S. intelligence official, who was said to have been tracking down the ship since it left a European port three weeks ago, as saying that the ship had already entered the Mediterranean on its way back to a Greek port and that the surveillance had finally been handed over to the American Sixth Fleet based in the area.

The ship was said to have refuelled at the Egyptian port of Alexandria Thursday, before finally sailing on to Greece. [passage omitted]

Moi Promises Increased Border Security

EA2602172093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi today said that the government was fully committed to the provision of security along the country's borders. The president pointed out that because of the instability in neighboring countries, Kenya was constantly faced with the problems of insecurity emanating from the large influx of refugees. He said the government will spend large sums of its

funds towards the provision of security to police on the borders in order to curb any instances of insecurity.

President Moi was speaking during the passing-out parade of Armed Forces recruits at the recruits training school in Eldoret.

The president who is also the commander in chief of the Kenya Armed Forces stressed the need for the Armed Forces to stick to the oath of allegiance taken on passing out, which bound them to be loyal to their government and their motherland. The president further reminded the Armed Forces that their role was to safeguard the country's boundaries from external aggression. He commended the Armed Forces for their high standard of discipline and commitment to serving this country.

President Moi noted that because of good discipline, the Kenyan Armed Forces had, on a number of occasions, been selected to serve with the UN as peace keeping forces. He thanked the Chief of General Staff General Mahmoud Muhammad and other service commanders for their excellent work in molding a disciplined Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

Vice President Saitoti Appeals to Donor Countries

EA2502221493 Nairobi KNA in English 1745 GMT 25 Feb 93

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 25 Feb (KNA)—The vice president and minister for planning and national development Prof. George Saitoti has commended the Government of Canada for her continued development support towards Kenya. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, which was attended by the permanent secretary in the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development, Mr. Fares M. Kuindwa, the vice president made a passionate appeal to donors to ignore desperate calls by the opposition for donors to continue withholding aid to Kenya.

The vice president warned that further embargo of quick disbursement funds would adversely hurt the welfare of and impoverish the common man, while the big shots advocating the non-resumption of balance of payments support continued wallowing in their ill-gotten wealth.

Prof. Saitoti stressed that no single individual stands to gain if the Kenyan economy were to collapse, and called on donors to assess Kenya's plight more positively. He reflected that even the international community stood to lose from a depressed Kenyan economy. [passage omitted]

On the clashes affecting some parts of the country, the vice president said that the government is determined to ensure that they were halted once and for all. Prof. Saitoti called on the opposition to join other Kenyans of goodwill in efforts to build a strong nation of Kenya.

The vice president underlined that the country will continue with the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programmes. The government has announced far-reaching economic reforms and there is no going back on these reforms, he said. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Aidid Meets U.S. Envoy Oakley

EA2802185393 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Excerpt] At his office today Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and of the United Somali Congress [USC], met with Robert Oakley, the U.S. special envoy to Somalia whose tenure in Somalia has ended. Mr. Aidid and Ambassador Oakley discussed matters pertaining to the work of the United States and the United Task Force [UNITAF] in Somalia, and the efforts being made by the former to restore peace and provide assistance.

Chairman Aidid commended Ambassador Oakley for UNITAF's measures against remnant soldiers of Siad Barre, led by the criminal Morgan, who launched unprovoked attacks on Kismaayo. He asked Ambassador Oakley to convey his greetings to the new U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, and the American people.

Speaking for his part, Ambassador Robert Oakley, the U.S. special envoy to Somalia, expressed his gratitude for the warm reception accorded him, and also for the good working relationship between them and the SNA. He pledged that they would carry out their responsibility of revitalizing the Somali police force and that there would be no more problems in Kismaayo, adding that UNITAF would ensure security there, and in Jubbada Hoose Region in general. Mr. Oakley said that in the event of mistakes cropping up, there should be joint consultations with a view to remedying them. [passage omitted]

Ali Mahdi, SNA Official Discuss Maintaining Peace

EA2802202093 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Text] Mr. Abdi Warsameh Isaaq, deputy chairman of Somali National Alliance [SNA] and chairman of the Southern Somali National Movement, met with Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed today and held talks on the maintenance of peace and Somali unity.

The two men also discussed the outcome of the Addis Ababa conference and the need to desist from anything that could polarize the people. They said no further fighting caused by senseless and objectiveless groups, like that in the Shabeellaha Hoose villages of (Moori) and (Garaseemo) and around Kilometer 50, should be allowed to occur.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed and Abdi Warsameh Isaaq warned that anyone creating chaos in this area would not be tolerated, adding that two local committees would be formed to jointly combat those attempting to attack the locals and their livestock. The meeting ended in good atmosphere.

Demonstrators Show Support for UNITAF

EA2702193393 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] A huge demonstration was held today in Bermuda [neighborhood of Mogadishu] to protest against the recent spate of violence aimed at creating insecurity, and also in support of the speech made by Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, in which he described how those disturbances had contravened the general agreement signed by Somali political organizations in the country.

The thousands of demonstrators included members of the central committee of the Bermuda neighborhood, local leaders, religious leaders, elders, youths, and women who carried placards supporting the Unified Task Force [UNITAF] and U.N. operation in Somalia and opposing the recent dishonorable insecurity instigated by senseless people with a view to nipping the growing stability in the bud.

The demonstrators held long marches through major streets in Mogadishu with their faces showing anger at actions aimed at disrupting the work of UNITAF in Somalia. The demonstration was staged in an atmosphere of high discipline.

Uganda

Over 3,000 New Zairian Refugees Arrive

EA2702203093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] Kampala—More than 3,000 Zairian refugees have crossed into Uganda following ethnic clashes between two tribes of (Bale Ega) mountain warriors and the (Bahema) earlier this month. Ugandan officials said the refugees, with over 25,000 head of cattle, recently crossed River Semliki to the District of Bundibugyo in western Uganda which borders Zaire.

The officials said the Zairians had been settled in six camps in the district. They advised the refugees to be calm and ensure they abide by the laws of Uganda. They also said the refugees lacked food, drugs, and clothes.

Earlier this month, over 800 Zairians fled to Uganda to escape the fighting between the two tribes.

Multiparty Talks Previewed

MB2802195693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1729
GMT 28 Feb 93

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town Feb 28 SAPA—Constitutional negotiations will be restarted on a more inclusive basis this week when a two-day multi-party planning conference at Kempton Park's World Trade Centre sets the agenda for the resumption of multi-party talks.

Several bilateral meetings will occupy negotiators of the government, the African National Congress [ANC], Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Conservative Party [CP] and the Afrikaner Volksunie [AVU, Afrikaner National Unity] over the next three days to finalise arrangements before delegates meet on Friday.

A breakthrough is expected on Monday when Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and the PAC's secretary for foreign affairs, Gora Ibrahim, lead high-level delegations to Gaborone in Botswana to break a deadlock over the PAC's commitment to armed action through its military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA).

Mr Kriel will be accompanied by two deputy ministers, Mr Danie Schutte (Justice) and Mr Fanus Schoeman (Constitutional Development), Police Commissioner Gen Johann van der Merwe, the chief of the Defence Force, Gen Kat Liebenberg and other senior officers of the two services.

The PAC delegation will include the secretary for legal and constitutional affairs, Mr Willy Serote; Political Affairs Secretary Jackie Seroke; Publicity Secretary Barney Desai and members of APLA's high command.

Observers are confident the PAC and the government will be able to find some common ground which will permit the former to suspend the armed struggle. Despite claims to the contrary made repeatedly in the past, Mr Seroke said this weekend the PAC leadership was ready and able to stop APLA from further armed action.

The government has insisted that unless the PAC suspends its armed action in line with the ANC's suspension of its armed struggle, it could not enter any constitutional negotiations with the PAC.

On the other hand both the government and the ANC are committed to ensuring that the process is as inclusive as possible and want the PAC's participation.

Bilateral talks with the ANC have taken the government's position a long way towards satisfying the PAC's past demands, particularly for an elected and sovereign constituent assembly/constitution-making body.

The extreme pressure under which arrangements for the Multi-Party Planning Conference (MPPC) are being finalised had left a number of questions unanswered by Sunday night.

The precise number of parties or bodies which will participate may only be known on the day the MPPC starts, as no formal invitations have been issued or central convener appointed.

Although attendance is basically open to everyone, former members of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) are each inviting additional delegations. The PAC and possibly a faction of AZAPO will attend at the invitation of the ANC while the CP and AVU will be invited by the IFP by way of their Concerned South African Group (Cosag) links.

It is not certain whether the CP will attend in its own right or as part of a larger Cosag delegation.

A senior government source said on Sunday that the broad principle applying to the MPPC was that if one attended, it would be difficult to exclude the group later. At the same time, entry would be difficult at a later stage for a party which failed to attend the MPPC.

For this reason it was expected that more rather than fewer delegations would arrive at the World Trade Centre on Friday.

These may include a number of homeland government delegations—to which the ANC objects, traditional leaders from the four provinces, and even Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Once they have arrived, no person or body has the authority to deny them sitting and their exclusion from the process will then have to be debated and decided by the conference itself.

A panel of seven, broadly representing the main groupings, will chair the two-day conference.

The conference is aimed at deciding how to restructure multi-party constitutional talks, when they are to be resumed, and the status of agreements already reached at Codesa.

On the one hand, the government and the ANC, in terms of their September 26 agreement, are broadly in favour of retaining Codesa's decisions.

On the other hand, the Cosag parties demand a review of Codesa decisions and, with the PAC, want Codesa scrapped and the process restarted in a new forum.

The main problem the conference faces however, and here there is more or less general consensus, is how to include more parties while simultaneously reducing numbers.

One of the hard lessons learnt from Codesa was that the mechanism was far too cumbersome to take decisions with realistic speed.

Political impatience among all the constituencies represented at the talks and the dire economic realities of South Africa have placed the accent on haste. To meet even the most pessimistic timescales for the transition

towards the first open elections by September 1994, the slow Codesa process simply will not do, delegates are saying.

Meanwhile bilateral constitutional talks between the government, the IFP and ANC continue on the key issues of power sharing and regional government.

The ministers of constitutional development and of local government, Mr Roelf Meyer and Dr Tertius Delpont, met Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the IFP leadership in Ujundi on Sunday to explain to the IFP and to reassure it on the government's position on regional government.

The government will also meet the ANC on committee level on Tuesday and Mr Meyer will meet ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa on Wednesday, to follow up their discussions on the proposed transitional executive committee, the media and an independent electoral commission.

The two parties are trying to reduce the area of disagreement between them to the minimum so as to arrive at talks with common positions which will reduce the time spent debating differences.

Government Invites Codesa Participants to Conference

MB2602185693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Text] The government has invited all the participants of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] to attend next week's multiparty planning conference and to approach other parties to attend the conference.

The minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, said that notices would be sent to parties to attend the meeting.

Our political news staff reports that the ANC [African National Congress], the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], and the National Party [NP] would invite to the conference parties that had until now not participated in Codesa. Mr. Meyer said that discussions would be continued with other groups prior to the planning conference, but that it had been decided that invitations to the conference would be limited to political parties and organizations. He said that the government intended inviting the Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union], among other parties.

It's still not clear whether Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini will attend next week's multiparty planning conference. The matter was discussed at today's meeting between the government and the IFP in Pretoria, but neither side would comment on the likelihood of the Zulu king attending the talks and said that it was a sensitive matter.

Government, PAC Talks Delayed Due to APLA Absence

MB0103104293 Johannesburg SAFA in English 1030 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Text] Gaborone March 1 SAPA—Talks between the government and Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] in Gaborone had failed to get off the ground by 12 noon on Monday, with both parties awaiting the arrival of representatives of the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA].

The PAC delegation said the APLA representatives had been held up by flight schedules and were due in the Botswana capital before 1pm.

According to the PAC, APLA Commander Sabelo Victor Phama would not attend the talks. Instead, the PAC military wing's delegation will be headed by Romero Daniels, the chief political commissar.

He apparently will be accompanied by two senior APLA military cadres.

On the government side, the delegation is headed by Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel, Deputy Minister of Justice Danie Schutte and Deputy Minister Designate of Constitutional Development Fanus Schoeman.

The government delegation also includes SA Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe and General Jan Erasmus from SA Defence Force headquarters.

The PAC delegation is being led by Secretary of Legal and Constitutional Affairs Willie Seriti, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gora Ebrahim, Secretary of Local Government Molefe Liteko, and Head of Publicity and a former London barrister Barney Desai.

"These talks are not constitutional. They are about APLA's continued armed struggle," said Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze. "It seems it is going to be a full schedule. We have one item on the agenda—and that is the continued armed struggle of the PAC and the general violence," he added.

Mr. Ebrahim said they would discuss "a mutual cessation of hostilities as outlined in the UN declaration".

They would also try to put forward proposals as to the modalities leading to a constituent assembly, but the agenda would be dictated by discussions and the direction they take.

Mr. Schoeman told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news the PAC's participation in the planning conference for the resumption of multiparty negotiations could also be discussed if satisfactory answers were received on the PAC and APLA's suspension of the armed struggle.

PAC Reportedly Ready To End Armed Struggle*MB2802102493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0900 GMT 28 Feb 93*

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] says it is ready to announce the suspension of what it terms the armed struggle when it holds talks with a government delegation in Gaborone tomorrow [1 Mar]. [PAC Political Affairs] Secretary Jaki Seroke has said in a newspaper interview that the only condition is that the government accept the organization's proposal for the mutual cessation of hostilities.

Mr. Seroke said that once the government had done this, the PAC's armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], would be ordered to stop all military activities.

PAC's Makwetu Says Party Rejects Power-Sharing*MB0103070493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 28 Feb 93*

[Text] Pan-Africanist Congress President [PAC] Clarence Makwetu confirmed in Soweto today that the PAC will not accept power-sharing, an interim government, or even federalism in South Africa.

He spoke at a meeting to commemorate the death of PAC founder member Robert Sobukwe. Mr. Makwetu said on the eve of tomorrow evening's discussions between the PAC and the South African Government in Gaborone, that Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] was not sufficiently exposed by the media. The PAC will propose that the media be allowed in the new negotiation forum.

[Begin Makwetu recording in English] We are proposing that the media should be allowed inside the debating forum in order to keep the community informed of what is taking place there. This will also serve to curb secret deals. The new forum should take place under a neutral chairperson. We are saying this because we want to avoid the situation where the regime will act as a referee and a player at the same time. [end recording]

PAC Calls for Forum Free From Codesa 'Defects'*MB0103081093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 1 Mar 93*

[Text] Just days before the multiparty planning conference, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] President Clarence Makwetu has called for a new multiparty forum free from what he called the defects of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa]. Makwetu was speaking at Sobukwe Day at Vista University in Soweto. He said Codesa was undemocratic and unrepresentative.

IFP Confirms Attendance at Multiparty Planning Meeting*MB2702131793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1232 GMT 27 Feb 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 27 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] will attend next week's scheduled multi-party planning conference outside Johannesburg, senior IFP negotiator Walter Felgate said on Saturday [27 February]. "We are the ones who have been calling for a planning conference since last year. It is our baby, and we will be there," Mr Felgate told SAPA in a telephone interview.

He described as constructive the IFP's recent meetings with the government, the latest which was held in Pretoria on Friday. "They have been cordial and given rise to a deepening insight of the government's position." The government and the IFP had established an "ongoing dialogue".

Mr Felgate said Sunday's IFP Central Committee meeting in Ulundi, kwaZulu—to be addressed by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and his deputy, Dr Tertius Delpoit—would be used "to gain a broader understanding of the government's position".

Government sources in Cape Town said on Saturday Mr Meyer and Dr Delpoit would discuss the government's regional proposals with the IFP leadership. The meeting was taking place at the invitation of the IFP, the sources added.

According to the IFP, it is now time to choose between different types of political options—mainly a federal or unitary state—for South Africa. The IFP wants the planning conference to choose for a form of federalism, and to bind a future constitution-making body to such a decision.

The IFP has accused the government of showing a preparedness to abandon its original proposal to adopt a fully-fledged transitional constitution detailing the powers and boundaries of the regions and the states in a transitional constitution, prior to the election of a new government.

It says the government/National Party is instead advocating a complex procedure which would rely on the work of a regionalisation commission, which would prepare a report on regional boundaries and powers for a constituent assembly. The IFP maintains that such a position is consistent with the African National Congress [ANC] request that the constituent assembly be the final arbiter of the powers and boundaries of regions.

Mr Felgate said the IFP and government were "still busy" discussing IFP claims that the ANC and the government/National Party had struck a secret deal on power-sharing in a government of national unity in recent bilateral talks.

He was not prepared to comment on whether Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini would attend next week's scheduled multi-party planning conference at the World Trade Centre, outside Johannesburg.

IFP's Felgate Praises Talks With Government

*MB0103070293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2044
GMT 28 Feb 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—Discussions such as Sunday's [28 February] meeting between senior government negotiators and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) Central Committee in Ulundi, kwaZulu, did the negotiations process an enormous amount of good, top IFP negotiator Walter Felgate said on Sunday night.

He was speaking after the IFP Central Committee meeting, which was addressed by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and his deputy, Dr. Tertius Delpont.

Mr. Felgate said no statement would be issued on the outcome of the sensitive meeting on Sunday.

Recent talks between the IFP and the government have concentrated on the key issues of power sharing and regional government.

The IFP has accused the African National Congress and the National Party (NP) of striking a secret power sharing deal, and the NP of shifting from its earlier position of supporting a new South African constitution based on strong federalism.

Mr. Meyer and Dr. Delpont met IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the IFP leadership on Sunday to explain to the IFP and to reassure it on the government's position on regional government, sources said. The talks took place at the IFP's invitation.

"The meeting was held in an attempt to understand each other's positions more closely," Mr. Felgate told SAPA in a telephonic interview.

"We discussed a wide range of issues in an open and honest manner, and I believe that continuing discussions of this kind will do the negotiations process an enormous amount of good," Mr. Felgate, also an IFP Central Committee member, said.

The IFP wants this week's scheduled multi-party planning conference outside Johannesburg to choose a form of federalism, and to bind a future constitution-making body to such a decision.

The IFP has accused the government of being prepared to abandon its original proposals for a fully-fledged transitional constitution detailing the powers and boundaries of the regions and the states in a transitional constitution, prior to the election of a new government.

It says the government/National Party is instead advocating a complex procedure involving a regionalisation

commission, which would prepare a report on regional boundaries and powers for a constituent assembly/constitution-making body.

The IFP maintains that such a position is consistent with the ANC request that a constituent assembly/constitution-making body be the final arbiter of the powers and boundaries of regions.

The IFP has rejected such a proposal as in effect giving the proposed constituent assembly/constitution-making body a "blank cheque" to adopt majority decisions without giving proper consideration to other constituencies.

Buthelezi Reaffirms IFP Position on Federalism

*MB2702160893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1444
GMT 27 Feb 93*

[Text] Vryheid, Natal, Feb 27 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi has reaffirmed his party's position on federalism in a welcome speech to the three National, Democratic and Solidarity Party MPs who crossed the floor to join the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party].

Speaking at a feast in honour of Jurie Mentz, Mike Tarr and Farouk Cassim, at a Vryheid rugby stadium on Saturday, Mr Buthelezi said the IFP wanted a society which fostered harmony and co-existence. A copy of his speech was faxed to SAPA in Johannesburg.

"The main choice which we will need to make in the next two weeks is for federalism," Mr Buthelezi said, referring to next week's scheduled multi-party planning conference outside Johannesburg. The aim of the planning conference is to kick-start stalled multi-party negotiations.

"The type of compromises that we are going to make in the coming negotiations are most likely going to determine how the final constitution for South Africa is going to be structured," Mr Buthelezi said.

He said the main reason for the African National Congress' proposal to have a new government and constituent assembly by 1994, was to rule in a unitary state.

Although the ANC had given assurances it would promote federalism, it was tantamount to "expecting a dog to wear a muzzle of its own accord", Mr Buthelezi charged.

The development of the kwaZulu/Natal region within a federal Republic of South Africa should be the starting point in negotiations, he said.

"It should be determined at this stage before we go any further...this issue cannot be relegated at the very end of the process of transformation of our society."

Mr Buthelezi said his party would not negotiate constitutional principles or interim arrangements other than federal principles unless there was an agreement on the issue of South Africa's future form of state.

Ciskei Minister Criticizes Power-Sharing Agreement

MB0103080993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2050
GMT 28 Feb 93

[Text] East London Feb 28 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] power-sharing arrangement with State President F W de Klerk would impoverish South Africa and "people would be left saying it was better to live under apartheid than starving under an ANC-dominated government".

Ciskei Foreign Minister Thamsanqa Linda was addressing a rally in Mdantsane at the weekend to celebrate the coup which brought homeland leader Brig Oupa Gqozo to power.

"People will have no money to buy a loaf of bread," said Mr. Linda, who is also general secretary of the African Democratic Movement [ADM].

Mr. Linda said the Ciskei government and the ADM should be represented at the multi-party talks outside Johannesburg this week. He asked who would represent the Ciskei people if the government was excluded.

"Are the Communists in the ANC alliance like Mr. Chris Hani, Mr. Joe Slovo or Mr. Ronnie Kasrils going to represent them?"

Efforts to exclude the Ciskei from constitutional talks were a "sinister move" aimed at undermining the development of the Kei region, Mr. Linda said.

The rally was attended mainly by rural people bussed to the stadium.

The chairman of the homeland's National Day Committee, Mr. N Mcoyana, blamed the absence of Mdantsane residents from the rally on communist indoctrination.

MK Replacement Allegedly Established in Zimbabwe

MB2602145193 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 26 Feb-4 Mar 93 p 5

[Report by Patrick Goodenough and Andrew Trench:
"Army of the Night: Dreamed Up?"]

[Text] South African security officials are viewing as a matter of "national importance" claims in a top-secret report of a military force set up in Zimbabwe as a fall-back for Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; African National Congress military wing—MK] when it is disbanded.

South African Communist Party [SACP] Secretary General Chris Hani, accused of being centrally involved, charged the claims were part of a state campaign to discredit him and create rifts in the African National Congress, leadership.

The claims of a 300-strong army form part of an 18-page document circulating in intelligence circles, entitled "New political development—formation of South African People's Party (SAPP)". Senior SADF [South African Defense Force] officers in Pretoria voiced deep concern about the report and its implications for the negotiations process.

The report says the army—also referred to as the "Black People's Army (BPA)"—was established in mid-1992 under Hani's direction, and is drawing in disenchanted elements of the SACP, APLA [Azanian Peoples Liberation Army] and MK.

It is understood the military and national intelligence services compiled the report at the request of Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel. Ministry official Captain Craig Kotze confirmed the ministry was "aware that such organisations exist", but added that "their existence per se is not in contravention of the law. Until such time as individuals within organisations warrant the attention of the security forces, we cannot comment".

Hani said this week he had never heard of the alleged group. "If people think there are people trying to form another organisation they should look elsewhere, certainly not around me. There might be individuals who are flying a kite and trying to use my name, but they have not come to me."

He accused elements in the South African military and national intelligence of trying "to raise a picture of a divided ANC, of factions of one nature or another. I am not part of any intention to break away from the ANC to form a group, a faction or another organisation.

"They are going to try to blackmail and discredit as many of the ANC leaders as possible between now and the elections, and they're going to look for those people they think will be in a position to boost electoral support for the ANC."

The report, which attributes the alleged establishment of the SAPP/BPA to "growing support for Pan Africanism", claims:

- The guerrillas were "trained and under arms", and would be able to operate either in small teams, or in full battalion strength behind enemy lines
- Weapons were reportedly moved from Zimbabwe to Mozambique last August for easy access for the troops. Called "Operation Torch", the exercise allegedly involved at least one senior Zimbabwe National Army officer.
- Training was under way, and an office manned by 12 staffers had been opened in Maasvingo.

THE WEEKLY MAIL has been shown a membership card of a supposed Sharpeville-based group called the Valimo Patriotic Front, depicting ANC and PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] emblems linked by a chain. Sources claim the Front is linked to the SAPP/BPA.

Zimbabwe's Department of Foreign Affairs said it was "mischievous to suggest that we would give succour to an organisation which would further divide representative organisations of the oppressed majority".

Foreign Affairs spokesman Jacques Malan said his department was not aware of the organisation.

ANC official Carl Niehaus called the claims "disinformation". He did not believe there was "any official ANC involvement" in the organisation—if it existed. The ANC would look on anyone setting up "parallel armies" in "a very serious light".

PAC publicity director Waters Toboti had not heard of the group.

MPLA Secretly Recruiting Members of Special Forces

MB2802121593 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Feb 93 pp 1-2

[By Edyth Bulbring, political correspondent: "CCB Men now Fight UNITA"]

[Text] Angola's embattled MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government is secretly recruiting members of South Africa's elite Special Forces—once the sworn enemy—to fight against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. And in a bizarre reversal of roles, Pretoria is now battling to prevent the South African mercenaries going to Angola.

The Sunday Times has established that the soldiers of fortune are being drawn from the soon-to-be-disbanded 32 Battalion, the dissolved Civic Cooperation Bureau [CCB] and Military Intelligence's controversial Directorate of Covert Collection. The men are to be deployed to recapture oil installations in the UNITA-controlled town of Soyo, 60km south of Cabinda.

They will also be used to launch an assault on UNITA territory in the southwest of the country. Ironically, many of them spent years defending the same territory for UNITA in the 80s when South Africa was supporting the rebels.

At the same time, UNITA has also started recruiting mercenaries in South Africa, raising the prospect that old comrades-at-arms might soon be killing each other as the mineral-rich country disintegrates into warring factions.

The SA [South African] government is so worried about the situation that on Friday [26 February] night, Defence Minister Eugene Louw took the unusual step of issuing a

public statement warning SADF [South African Defence Force] members that it was a criminal offence to sign up as mercenaries.

Intelligence sources say two former 32 Battalion members—one named as Queros and the other as Rui Jan-guiera—are involved in the recruitment, with the help of MPLA government agents.

The same intelligence sources disclosed that Angolan government representatives had held meetings with 32 Battalion members in Pomfret this month.

MPLA agents also met Special Forces members at the Mmabatho Sun to discuss an attack on Jamba, UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi's stronghold in southwestern Angola.

Sources said six members of 32 Battalion, led by a Sergeant Tshaka Ernesto, were being housed at the home of the Angolan ambassador in Botswana before leaving for Luanda.

Three members of 32 Battalion were also picked up in Springbok this week, ostensibly leaving the country for a hiking trip to Luanda.

For the offensive against Jamba, the MPLA is looking for 25 commanders and five instructors—to be paid US\$5,000 a month for a three-month contract.

They have been asked for their bank account numbers so that half the money can be deposited. They will be flown from Jan Smuts to Windhoek, and then on to Luanda.

The offensive against Soyo is expected to involve 80 men in four platoons.

Intelligence sources say the men are being recruited by one Buks Buys, a former member of the CCB and the Directorate of Covert Collection, who will head one of the platoons. Another platoon leader will be Lafras Luitingh, a former senior CCB operative mentioned in connection with dirty tricks.

The payment of these men is being handled by Eben Barlow, a former member of 32 Battalion and the Directorate of Covert Collection, through a private company.

The mercenaries will be registered as employees of major oil companies operating in Angola and will be paid over R[Rand]40,000 for the job.

Intelligence sources believe the recruitment is happening with the full compliance of American and French oil companies. On February 24, seven mercenaries left Jan Smuts to travel to Angola via Windhoek. Kitted out with backpacks, they said they were on a hiking trip.

These men are V van Reenen, Buks Buys, JW Bosman (Special Forces), G. Mylie, JP Potgieter, Christo Olivier (Special Forces) and Deon Gerber (ex-Covert Collection).

They are heading for a base called Caboledu, south of Luanda, where they will be joined by other recruited mercenaries. It is believed 20 of the recruited men are serving members of the SADF and SAP [South African Police].

Two doctors who are Special Forces members will leave the country on March 4. They are being paid more than R60,000 for the job.

The disclosures come amid a welter of accusations and counter-accusations by the warring parties in Angola and outside:

- The MPLA government claimed two white men captured with UNITA forces in Huambo in southern Angola a month ago were South African soldiers. The SA Government has denied this.
- The MPLA also claimed it had evidence of Zairean involvement in supporting UNITA. The Angolan ambassador to Zimbabwe, Aristides van Dunem, claimed "scores" of South Africans and Zaireans had been captured with UNITA forces.

SADF Issues Statement on Recruitment of Mercenaries

MB2802170393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Text] Pretoria Feb 28 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] was aware of attempts to recruit former as well as present members of the SADF as mercenaries in Angola, the Defence Force confirmed on Sunday.

"These attempts are viewed in a serious light, as was indicated by the minister of defence (Gene Louw) in a statement issued on Friday (Feb 26)," the SADF said in a statement.

It said the SADF wished to reiterate that the recruiting of members, or former members, of the Defence Force for mercenary purposes was prohibited. Those who were guilty of such recruiting would be prosecuted, irrespective of whom they were recruiting for.

"The SADF is aware of a recruitment drive by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] (of Angola). This fact, as well as the names of some of those allegedly involved, have already been given to the south african police," the statement said.

However, the SADF was not aware of the existence of a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] recruiting office in South Africa as alleged in a Sunday newspaper report.

The SADF statement came in the wake of media reports claiming the Angolan Government was secretly recruiting South African elite special forces members.

According to the allegations, mercenaries were being recruited from the soon-to-be disbanded SADF's 32

Battalion—made up mainly of former Angolan soldiers, the dissolved Civil Co-Operation Bureau, and Military Intelligence's disbanded Directorate of Covert Collection.

The MPLA government allegedly plans to use the mercenaries to launch assaults on UNITA forces in the south of the country. Some mercenaries had allegedly already left for Angola.

Meanwhile, a Defence Ministry spokesman said the SADF knew the names of two Angolans who were recruiting mercenaries in South Africa, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Sunday.

The two men were former SADF members and their names had been given to the SAP [South African Police].

ANC Seeks To Buy Information From Former MI Operatives

MB0103091493 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Mar 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Jacques Pauw: "ANC, MPLA 'Among Clients'—Sacked MI Men for Hire"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress]—like Angola's MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]—has turned to former operatives of Military Intelligence's controversial Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC). The operatives have claimed that the ANC has sought to buy information, while the Angolans have been secretly recruiting mercenaries.

In an interview with The Star yesterday, former DCC handler and Special Forces officer Rich Verster said the men were considering all offers. "They are destitute, jobless and have been cast out by their defence force superiors. They may accept any offer in an effort to find work and get money."

Verster said that the former second-in-command of the DCC, Colonel At Nel, was recently approached by ANC intelligence personnel with an offer to buy information. The agents claimed to be acting on behalf of ANC deputy secretary-general Jacob Zuma.

Verster said the ANC's invitation was extended to all former Military Intelligence (MI) operatives and included an offer of payment.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday she had no knowledge of the ANC's offer, but that the organisation may have approached operatives for information to help clear up the security forces. She said the ANC would not have offered them jobs or money.

Marcus said the ANC had a policy of not paying people like DCC operatives as it undermined the credibility of their information.

Verster and Nel were among a host of MI operatives sacked late last year by President de Klerk in his purge of the security forces. The sacked operatives included two generals, brigadiers, colonels, handlers and agents.

Verster spoke yesterday about the extreme bitterness among the operatives who now feel they are outcasts. "Each and every project we executed had the full knowledge and approval of our superiors. They knew exactly what we were doing.

Now we are treated like criminals and are probably going to face criminal charges. The men are bitter and their former loyalty towards the SADF [South African Defence Force] has changed. That is why some are seriously contemplating working for the MPLA, UNITA, companies and even the ANC."

Verster said he was aware of a group of men who left for Angola on Thursday [25 February] and another group that left on Friday [26 February]. He said, however, that none of the men he represented—including most of the civilians fired by De Klerk—were on the flights.

He said that the men were offered \$5,000 (about R[Rand]15,000) a month by the Angolans, which is "under the current circumstances not an amount to be scoffed at".

Verster was commenting on reports in Sunday newspapers that the embattled MPLA government and the UNITA rebel movement were secretly recruiting members of South Africa's elite Special Forces, the dissolved Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and 32 Battalion to fight in Angola.

The SADF said in a statement yesterday that it was aware of attempts to recruit former as well as current members of the defence force as mercenaries.

These attempts were viewed in a serious light, as was indicated by Minister of Defence Gene Louw's statement on Friday warning SADF members that it was a criminal offence to sign up as a mercenary.

According to Rapport about 14 men have already left the country to join MPLA forces.

Former DCC operative Leon Flores, sacked by the SADF after allegedly trying to arrange the assassination of former police captain Dirk Coetzee, told The Star yesterday that he had recently been approached by MPLA recruiters to fight against UNITA.

He declined the offer. "I am not a mercenary. I will fight and die for my own country, but not for somebody else."

He said he had not been approached by the ANC, but would seriously consider an offer to work for the organisation.

Verster said this was the attitude of the people he represented. They include, besides Nel, former members of the Special Forces who joined the DCC as agents.

The men have discussed the possibility of accepting offers from the ANC and UNITA as they are having difficulty finding jobs.

The ANC wanted information about the current situation in the SADF and sought operatives to gather further intelligence.

The Star was informed by another source that ANC intelligence officers approached Nel and told him that they were acting on behalf of Zuma, who is the former chief of ANC intelligence.

Verster said the internal investigation about the DCC was nearing completion. The people followed De Klerk's undertaking that the alleged criminal actions of DCC operatives could lead to prosecution.

Verster said the men were awaiting the Attorney-General's decision and could know by Friday whether they would be charged.

He said the group was told late last week of its retrenchment packages. "But while most packages look extremely promising, some people are still unhappy."

Verster said the group was recruited by an overseas company to serve as "risk analysts" in Angola. "We will have to fetch equipment, deliver it to Angola and protect it."

The Sunday Times yesterday said that mercenaries would be registered as employees of major oil companies operating in Angola. According to the report, the recruitment was happening with the full compliance of American and French oil companies.

It claimed that on February 24 seven mercenaries left Jan Smuts Airport to travel to Angola via Windhoek.

According to the Sunday Times, six members of 32 Battalion were being housed at the home of the Angolan ambassador in Botswana before leaving for Luanda.

UN Commission Recommends Maintaining Arms Embargo

MB2702094093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] The UN Human Rights Commission has recommended maintaining the UN arms embargo against South Africa. In a resolution approved by consensus, the commission's 53 member states urged governments to observe the embargo and called on the UN Security Council to continue to monitor its implementation.

SACP To Contest Election Under ANC Banner*MB2702161093 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
24 Feb 93 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "SACP [South African Communist Party] going to polls under ANC's wing"]

[Text] The South African Communist Party [SACP] will not participate in an election as an independent party, but under the ANC's [African National Congress] wing. According to Mr. Liso Nkonki, SACP secretary for the western Cape, the organization will form a "liberation front" with the ANC and other organizations.

Mr. Nkonki told BEELD that preparations are going full steam ahead after the SACP's Central Committee decided to conduct the struggle for the "final removal of apartheid" as part of a "broad election front" under the leadership of the ANC.

This means that most of the top communist leaders, such as Messrs Chris Hani, Harry Gwala, Jeremy Cronin, and Raymond Suttner will appear on the list of ANC election candidates.

Mr. Nkonki said the SACP does not believe there is any contradiction in the organization calling on its supporters to vote for the ANC in an election. The SACP will support the ANC election charter and ask its supporters to vote for it. Several other organizations which support the charter could form part of the ANC's election front, he said.

SANCO Head Will Allow Political Activity*MB2602185793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 26 Feb 93*

[Text] The president of the [South African] National Civic Organization [SANCO], Mr. Moses Mayekiso, has repudiated a remark made by a member of the organization about a ban on political meetings in black townships and says that the National Party [NP] or the Democratic Party [DP] will not be prevented from holding meetings and campaigning in townships. Mr. Mayekiso said that this did not represent a departure from the organization's standpoint but rather explained it. He said that the organization supported free political activity but that it would discourage blacks from supporting the NP and the DP. However, he said that people would be influenced through persuasion and not through violence and intimidation.

Meanwhile AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] has said that it will ensure that what it called white parties would not be allowed to conduct election campaigns in black townships.

Mandela Reportedly Has Pneumonia*MB2602140793 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 26 Feb-4 Mar 93 p 2*

[Report by Jacque Golding: "Will Winnie Nurse Frail Nelson Back to Health?"]

[Text] The president of the African National Congress [ANC], Nelson Mandela, is seriously ill and is considering a reconciliation with his estranged wife, Winnie Mandela, according to reports this week in the London SUNDAY TIMES.

Rumours about Nelson Mandela's flagging health reached fever-pitch this week and, on Wednesday [24 February], he was forced to contact a Johannesburg newspaper to confirm he was alive.

Winnie Mandela, said the TIMES' report, "wanted to move back in with the ANC leader to carry out a 'wife's duties' of nursing him back to health".

According to the report, 74-year-old Mandela fell seriously ill at his Houghton home, in northern Johannesburg, on Monday. He was coughing, complaining of chest pains and needed oxygen to help him breathe.

Mandela was admitted to the exclusive Park Lane Clinic for treatment, and ANC officials claimed he was suffering from exhaustion.

However, the TIMES said senior ANC officials had been privately informed that Mandela has pneumonia. Mandela's doctors are waiting for the results of his tests to determine if there are any further complications.

"It was this frailty that some friends believe is leading him seriously to consider Winnie's offer to get back together," said the TIMES.

While some friends considered the reunion of Mandela and his wife "a distinct possibility", others said it was a prospect "too ghastly to contemplate".

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said "anything based on hearsay or rumour is not appropriate" and that part of Mandela's life is "private and should be respected".

Mandela was unavailable for comment, as he has been instructed by his doctors to rest for two weeks.

Public relations officer for Winnie Mandela, Honore de Sumo, said he was "unaware of any developments between the couple. I do not take an interest in Mrs Mandela's personal life."

CP Plans To Activate White 'Economic Bomb'

MB2802135793 Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 23 Feb 93 p 1

[Unattributed report: "CP [Conservative Party] branches to activate 'bombs'"]

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] wants to activate an "economic bomb" by mobilizing whites in key industries into a show of strength. In this way, says the party, white fears on the consequences of a black ANC [African National Congress] government will be peacefully allayed.

Mr. Peter Stegmann, chairman of the CP's Verwoerd-branch in the North Rand constituency, says he will set the ball rolling tomorrow night [24 Feb] at a mobilization meeting. CP branches elsewhere will shortly be doing the same.

The plan is for whites in key industries to withhold their labor for a day or two. The "total white manpower" will be organized with the specific aim of stopping the National Party-ANC alliance, said Mr. Stegmann.

Whites hold almost all the key positions across the economic spectrum, including the provision of electricity, fuel, water, and food. The plan is to:

- involve the maximum number of people;
- pool information;
- plan and organize countrywide;
- collect funds to ensure effective action.

Mr. Stegmann said the display of economic protest is the second option available to the CP. It must be implemented once it appears that efforts to force a white election have failed.

"Civil war must be prevented. It is the third and last option, when economic action has failed," Mr. Stegmann stated.

Venda Ruling Council Reshuffled

MB2602182993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1422 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Text] Thohoyandou Feb 26 SAPA—Five posts in Venda's ruling Council of National Unity are to be affected by a reshuffle to be enforced from Monday [1 March], Council Chairman Brig M G Ramushwana announced on Friday.

Mr K B Magwaba, in charge of the Department of Works, will swap positions with Mr Khosi Kutama, head of Education and Culture.

Lt-Col M G Ramaremsa of Internal Affairs will make way for Maj-Gen T G Ramabulena who will also hold the post of Law and Order.

The Lt-Col will take over Posts and Communications as well as the Commission for Administration.

Mr S Makhuvha will become head of Health and Welfare, Justice and Prisons.

Brig Ramushwana will retain his posts as chairman of the Council, head of the Venda Defence Force, National Intelligence, auditor-general, Foreign Affairs and Information.

Government Rejects Call for Investigation Into Spending

MB2602185893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Text] The government has rejected calls by political parties for an independent commission of investigation into control over state spending and fraud.

The minister of land and regional affairs, Mr. Jacob de Villiers, says that such a commission is unnecessary as the present constitutional dispensation will soon come to an end. He says the government has the power to call to account people guilty of corruption and that the Cabinet has already taken several steps in this regard.

Earlier the leader of the Democratic Party [DP], Dr. Zach de Beer, warned the government that the many incidents of mismanagement which had come to light recently had been detrimental to the country's image and international confidence.

Dr. Willie Botha of the Conservative Party [CP] said the government had yet to show voters that it accepted responsibility for the corruption.

Clinton Called on 'To Clean Up' Southern Africa

MB2602164793 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Feb 93 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text] While it is true that America needs to sort out its domestic problems for it to be a credible and assertive player on the international stage, it cannot in the meantime remain aloof from troubles around the world.

It is the only remaining super power and the world is looking up to it to play a leadership role, be it in Somalia, Yugoslavia, the Middle East or our own backyard, Southern Africa.

In fact, the new Clinton administration has a moral obligation to clean up the mess left by its predecessors in Southern Africa, especially in Angola and Zaire. American policy under Reagan and Bush has played a large part in the descent into civil war in these countries.

What is distressing is that, while thousands of innocent Angolans have already lost their lives in the current conflict, Mr Bill Clinton has yet to put his Africa team in

place. Herman Cohen, a Bush appointee, and his officials at the U.S. State Department are still in their posts, blissfully carrying on with their old agendas as if nothing has happened.

These are the people who authored and diligently carried out the notorious policy of constructive engagement whose crowning glory can now be seen in the copious blood flowing in the streets and villages of Angola.

The new administration should move quickly to stop the carnage. It should immediately dump Jonas Savimbi and his murderous UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels and recognise the Angolan government, which has after all won free and fair elections. It is Angola today; it could be South Africa tomorrow.

1 Mar Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries MB0103140493

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

Paper Warns Against 'Mercenary Depravity' in New Government—"The apartheid state is collapsing under the sheer weight of moral and mercenary depravity," according to the page 26 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 28 February. "The real challenge now facing us all is to ensure the terminal disease that killed the old system does not infect the new. It's easy to be excited by the prospect of a coalition between the Nats and the ANC [African National Congress]. But it will take real alertness and determination for the ordinary people of the country to prevent the politicians and their apparatchiks from continuing to gaily raid the coffers. In many cases, the same money-grabbing hands will be at work."

SUNDAY TIMES

National Party Likened To Oligarchy—The National Party has "turned out to differ very little from other African tribal oligarchies," notes a page 32 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 28 February. "In its incompetence, its tolerance of corruption, its diversion of the resources of the state to its own members, it does not greatly differ from the notorious regimes of Dr Kwame Nkrumah who bankrupted Ghana, or of Dr Kenneth Kaunda, who weepingly bankrupted Zambia....That the country was not entirely ruined, or ruined faster, owes something to people like the retiring Auditor-General, Mr Peter Wronsley, who has in the past several years done more to expose the corruption of our rulers than his predecessors did in a generation. South Africa's salvation lies in the fact that, along with a good supply of local Nkrumahs and Kaundas, we also have a good supply of Wronsleys. If the

exposure of corruption by Peter Wronsley is now followed up by vigorous prosecution by the attorneys-general, and firm punishment by the courts, we may yet avoid sinking to the pitiful state that has overtaken Ghana and Zambia."

THE CITIZEN

Editorial Sanctions 3 Million Rand Spent on Ministers' Homes—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 26 February in its page 6 editorial says "in principle it is not wrong" that Cabinet ministers and others have been paid "R[and]3 million to live in their own homes....We do not think that Ministers have to live in more modest homes because times are so bad for many of us. Nor do we believe that they should not have furnishings that are 'luxurious'. These are official homes while they are Ministers and they entertain in them in a manner that befits a Minister. Why we say the government has again shot itself in the foot is that, in the absence of an official announcement of the scheme and the reasons for it, the government has opened itself to criticism."

THE STAR

Parties' Intolerance 'Depressing Augury' for Free Elections—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 March in a page 10 editorial notes that recent developments with regard to "real democracy" are "not encouraging." When a leader of the South African National Civic Organization, SANCO, called on supporters to disrupt meetings of "'white'" political parties in black townships, "he was immediately backed by his national president, Moses Mayekiso—who later retracted somewhat, but only after coming under severe criticism from other parties. And the ANC, while reiterating a general commitment to free political activity, did not condemn the SANCO leaders outright, as it should have done." The ANC alliance's own record of tolerance "is somewhat spotty." ANC supporters broke up one Democratic Party meeting in a Cape township at the end of last year, "although the leadership was careful to distance itself from a second similar instance. All this is a depressing augury for free and fair elections when the time comes to choose and interim government, quite possibly in a year from now."

BUSINESS DAY

Technology Cannot Stop Until ANC Part of Government—"It is difficult to believe Luddism is flourishing inside the ANC," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 March. "But that is the conclusion to be drawn from the organisation's opposition to plans for cellular phone networks and from its proposals to encourage labour intensive production in the clothing and textiles industries....The ANC would like all developments to halt until it forms part of the government and can have a say in developments. But technology will not stand still for politicians and, if SA's telecommunications development plans are in line with those in the rest of the world, there is no compelling reason for politically motivated delays....To be useful

and effective, state intervention has to restrict itself to facilitating developments, not directing them. It must guide, not replace, the market. State intervention in the economy is justified where it leads to development—it is less appropriate when directed towards protecting a mature industry such as textiles. Its worst manifestation is when it is directed towards achieving political goals."

BEELD

Action Needed on 'Misuses' of Taxpayers' Money—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 24 February says in a page 14 editorial: "The financial picture painted by the auditor general's annual report to Parliament detailing the spending of South African money by the independent black states is, to say the least, shocking. Together they owe South Africa 3.3 billion rands, money that they can never pay back. As though this is not bad enough, South Africa's total debt is more than 113 billion rands—more than the country's total budget for the last financial year; more than 41 percent of the country's gross domestic product!...As for the independent states, we are reaping the fruits of apartheid. Economic realities have overtaken political idealism. The homelands have failed....One can understand the government's hesitancy to take drastic corrective steps. Negotiations on the reincorporation of these black states into South Africa could suffer. And if South Africa turns off the financial tap, hunger and misery would hit the

independent states." BEELD says "against the background of increasing murder and attacks and theft along the borders of these states, and the wild propaganda of Transkei's Major General Holomisa and the unbearable burden on the South African taxpayer, any further delay in putting an end to this misuse of South African money is unforgivable. The voters want urgent action."

ANC Hangers-On Election Problem—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 25 February points out in a page 10 editorial that, "It is often said that what a politician says at breakfast does not always tally with what he says at night. It seems the ANC is increasingly exposing itself to this charge, with every new hanger-on it gets like an extra head in the run-up to the elections. The latest addition, the South African Communist Party [SACP] could cause the biggest problem. Some of these hydra heads can be of some use to the ANC, like COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] which has a much better organizational structure than the ANC itself. If it hitches a ride on COSATU's back, it could reach many more voters than it would on its own. But with the SACP it is the opposite. The SACP's survival depends on it riding on the ANC's back. On its own it has minimal support....The SACP could cost the ANC the support of many moderates....[The ANC] can rest assured that after the election each of the hydra-like heads will claim a greater contribution to the joint election success and demand their pound of flesh."

Angola

UN Delegation Abandons Addis Ababa Peace Talks

MB0103093093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Text] The United Nations has abandoned attempts to hold peace talks on Angola. The United Nations has been trying for the past 4 days to get the peace meeting off the ground, but the Angolan rebel group, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], failed to arrive.

Yesterday the United Nations gave UNITA an ultimatum to send a representative to the talks in Ethiopia by 0900 this morning, or they would be called off. The meeting was originally scheduled for last Friday [26 February], but UNITA said their key negotiators were unable to leave Huambo because of heavy bombardment by Angolan government troops.

The United Nations made an offer at the weekend to fly UNITA representatives to the talks, but today a UN spokesman said the meeting was over. The Angolan government team is due to leave Ethiopia this morning.

No further meeting has been planned. The failure to convene the talks is seen as a major setback to international attempts to end the renewed civil war in Angola.

UNITA Rejects Anstee Peace Proposal

LD2802120293 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Excerpt] The prospects for peace in Angola look rather bleak. We hope to be in touch any moment now with our correspondent in Addis Ababa. We now know that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has rejected Margaret Anstee's proposal of a truce which could have enabled the meeting in Addis Ababa to go ahead as scheduled. More details from Walter Medeiros. Good afternoon, Walter:

[Medeiros] Good afternoon.

[Announcer] Are there reports that the meeting in Addis Ababa has been another dream gone up in smoke?

[Medeiros] That is true, Luisa Fernanda. UNITA today rejected the proposal yesterday put forward by the UN's envoy to Angola, Margaret Anstee, for a cease-fire which also gave assurances that the UNITA delegation could be transported from wherever it may be to here, the Ethiopian capital.

The letter, the UNITA communique, was moments ago handed in by Marcos Samongo, UNITA's representative in New York, and the contents say just that: UNITA rejects the UN proposal, which was made yesterday, and puts forward another date for a meeting in Addis Ababa.

Margaret Anstee warned yesterday that it would be a tragedy for Angola if this meeting failed. Now, the decision will be up to the UN Security Council, because the Angolan Government has already stated it does not depend on UNITA's mercy, as and when UNITA so wishes, because in any case the deadline expired at midday. The government delegation's deadline expired at midday today, two hours ago—it is now 1403 here in Addis Ababa. Higino Carneiro told me moments ago that this is war, that from now on there is only one way out: war. The Bicesse agreements stand, but a cease-fire is out of the question. [passage omitted]

UNITA Proposes New Talks

LD0103120793 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Text] Peace has once more been postponed in Angola. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] did not turn up in Addis Ababa, although it and has now stated that its delegation will leave Angola on Wednesday [3 Mar] for another round of talks with the Angolan government. UNITA stated that [words indistinct] and is instead accusing the government of raising barriers and of not creating the right conditions for UNITA to leave Angola.

Government Official Views UNITA Position on Talks

MB2802181393 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 28 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Angolan peace talks in Addis Ababa appear doomed not to get off the ground. The second round of negotiations were due to start on Friday, but the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegation from inside Angola did not arrive. UNITA claims they were unable to leave Angola because of the fierce fighting around the UNITA stronghold of Huambo. Despite an offer by the UN to send helicopters to transport the delegates and an undertaking by the government that their safe passage was guaranteed, UNITA has now issued a call for the talks to be postponed. On the line to Addis Ababa a few minutes ago, Josephine Hazeley asked Ambassador Luis de Almeida, of the government delegation, if he thought the talks have now collapsed.

[Begin recording] [De Almeida] Yes, until now you can say that the talks collapsed because UNITA didn't come. They are claiming that they have some problems getting out of Angola. They didn't come, but in fact this is not really true. It just was an excuse in order not to come to Addis.

[Hazeley] But UNITA said they can't come out because you have been bombing the skies of Huambo, and in fact more parts of Angola.

[De Almeida] No, I can tell you that this is not true because Angola, they have not such a powerful air force that can bomb all the towns, all the airports, so that UNITA cannot (?fly). If, as UNITA is saying, that it is controlling most of the country, how come they pretend now that they cannot leave Angola?

[Hazeley] Mr. Ambassador, you say that UNITA is only finding an excuse, you are not bombing the skies. Now, tell me, why do you think UNITA is not coming to the talks? Why do you think they are delaying the talks, then?

[De Almeida] My opinion is that UNITA is waiting to have a military victory before coming because they want to come in a position of strength. This is, of course, a personal feeling.

[Hazeley] So, Ms. Anstee, the UN representative in Angola who is now with you in Ethiopia, is asking for a cease-fire. Are you going to honor a cease-fire or a truce, at least to let UNITA come out of wherever they are in Angola?

[De Almeida] (?Totally). Our government issued yesterday a communique saying that we are agreeing with the proposal of Ms. Anstee. But this is the good will of our government, but the problem is that UNITA does not, cannot come out. This is not true because Angola is so big, there are so many airports: How can UNITA pretend that our air force is bombing everywhere?

[Hazeley] What have you been doing in Addis Ababa today? Have you been having talks with the UN?

[De Almeida] Yes, we have talked with the UN, we have talked with the observers, and of course, we are waiting until Ms. Anstee decides if the talks will resume or not.

[Hazeley] How long is the Angolan Government prepared to wait before they say well, I mean: We are sick and tired and we are going back to fight it out in the bush?

[De Almeida] We have already said that we are waiting until Ms. Anstee decides that the talks cannot resume in the absence of UNITA. She is in contact with them. As soon as she says that it is impossible to have the talks, we will leave, but unless she tells us that they are impossible, we will wait here. We are patient people.

[Hazeley] UNITA, I understand, have said that they want the talks postponed to another date: How do you receive that?

[De Almeida] Which date?

[Hazeley] They have not set a date yet. They said they would like the talks postponed yet again. How do you receive that?

[De Almeida] Yes, we receive that as one more proof that UNITA is not in good will, in good (?faith) because if they want the dialogue, why are they asking now to postpone? [end recording]

UNITA Claims Success in Battle Near Huambo

MB2802075393 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Text] Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Air Force planes yesterday attacked the city of Huambo. Our Huambo correspondent says the aircraft hit the airport and residential areas.

Also yesterday, MPLA special airborne units suffered a humiliating defeat near the city of Huambo. Citing sources in the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], our correspondent reports that the units abandoned on the ground dozens of killed, 53 82-mm mortar shells, 42 60-mm mortar shells, 12 antitank land mines, 20 antipersonnel land mines, and five boxes of ammunition for PKM machine guns. Members of the special units are being chased by FALA forces, though many of them have surrendered.

Meanwhile, in Lunda Sul Province the gallant FALA combatants continue to inflict heavy human and material losses on the Angolan Armed Forces-People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola-Riot Police coalition. In a recent operation carried out east of Saurimo, a 45-man MPLA platoon was put to flight. In their disorderly retreat, the enemy abandoned two killed, two AK-47's, and one RPG-7 shell. A number of wounded soldiers managed to escape.

Madagascar

Zafy Wins Presidential Election

AB2702111293 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 26 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The opposition leader in Madagascar, Mr. Albert Zafy, has won presidential elections held two weeks ago, ending 17 years of rule by Didier Ratsiraka. Official results published today show that Mr. Zafy won almost exactly twice as many votes as Mr. Ratsiraka.

Mozambique

Renamo's Dhlakama on Talks With U. S. Official

MB2702134493 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Mr. Afonso Dhlakama has expressed satisfaction over his latest talks with American Assistant Secretary of

State for Foreign Affairs [title as heard], Mr. Herman Cohen, on the Mozambican peace process.

Among the matters discussed was the delay in the arrival of UN peace-keeping forces in Mozambique and Renamo's fears concerning the integration of government soldiers into the police force.

Mr. Dhlakama said Mr. Cohen told him that Renamo would in future be able to send representatives to Washington, as it had become a political party. Mr. Dhlakama told newsmen in London that the Mozambican peace accord was being successfully implemented because Renamo had not allowed itself to respond to government provocations.

He appealed for more aid from humanitarian organizations, as many people in Renamo-held areas were in desperate need of food and clothing.

Portugal To Submit Proposal on Single Army

MB0103081193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Text] Portugal has already drafted a proposal for the creation of a single Mozambican army. This was announced in Maputo by Biosa e Gala, Portugal's secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, who has been visiting the country since yesterday. The proposal will be disclosed over the next few days at meetings the Portuguese official is scheduled to hold with UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello, and Armando Guebuza and Raul Domingos, heads of the government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegations to the Supervision and Control Commission, respectively.

Council of Ministers Assesses Peace Accord

MB2702093793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] The Council of Ministers held its first ordinary session in Maputo yesterday. The session evaluated the implementation of the General Peace Accord, particularly the delay in fulfilling the accord's timetable. The session also reviewed the role played by the Council of Ministers Commission on the Preparation of Elections. The Council of Ministers also evaluated the current diarrhea epidemic in several urban centers of the country as well as the emergency measures that have been or will be taken to curb the disease.

Maputo Mayor: Dhlakama Now Has House in City

MB2702195593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], already has a house in Maputo, albeit on a temporary basis in terms of a contract that is currently being drawn up. His house is on 24 Julho Avenue. Former Maputo mayor and Maputo provincial governors have stayed at that house before.

Radio Mozambique learned this from Maputo Executive Council Chairman Joao Baptista Cosme today.

The problem of a lack of housing for Renamo in the city of Maputo has been the order of the day in discussions concerning Mozambique's pacification. Renamo has not yet sent a number of officials who were supposed to integrate the various committees that were created in terms of the General Peace Accord.

Renamo's Rally in Beira Attracts 10,000 People

MB0103081293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegate for Sofala Province has invited the emerging parties to carry out their political activities in Renamo's areas of influence. Manuel Pereira denied that Renamo was demanding travel documents for people wishing to reach its areas. He noted, however, that visitors should make arrangements in advance.

Some 10,000 people attended a rally held in the city of Beira and chaired by Manuel Pereira. The Renamo official said the rally was a landmark in his movement's activities in Sofala Province.

Renamo Official Says Frelimo Cooperating

MB2702203793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] Manuel Pereira, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegate for the city of Beira, has said that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party has been cooperating with his movement as well as with other political forces in the country regarding the process of national reconciliation.

Manuel Pereira made the statement at the opening of a Renamo seminar for Sofala Province. He added that Renamo has been able to conduct its political work in the province without difficulties.

That seminar, which closed today, was attended by Renamo delegates from the districts of Sofala Province.

Cote d'Ivoire

ECOMOG Planes Wound Six in Border Bombing Raid

AB2802151093 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Text] Abidjan, Feb 28 (AFP) - Four planes of the Nigerian-led intervention force in Liberia, ECOMOG, have wounded six people in a bombing raid across the border inside the Ivory Coast, Ivorian Foreign Minister Amara Essy said Sunday.

Saturday's attack injured five soldiers and a customs officer at a village near Danane, 510 kilometres (315 miles) northwest of Abidjan, Essy said in a television broadcast.

Ivory Coast has issued a "strong protest" to Benin's President Nicéphore Soglo, current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which sent the ECOMOG troops to Liberia, Essy said.

The multi-national West African force, currently almost 16,000 strong, has taken the offensive against rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) since the movement besieged the Liberian capital Monrovia late last year.

Taylor captured most of the country after starting the civil war in December 1989. ECOMOG was dispatched in 1990 to seek to enforce a ceasefire and disarmament of the warring Liberian factions.

Foreign Minister Comments

AB2802204693 Abidjan La Chaîne Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Statement by Foreign Minister Amara Essy in Abidjan on 28 February—live or recorded]

[Text] What happened is that on 27 February at 1030, four Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] planes, including two Alpha Jets, bombarded the Liberian-Ivorian border, notably west of Danane on Ivorian territory around the village of Gbeta. These bombing raids, besides inflicting material damage on Ivorian territory, left six people wounded, five soldiers and one customs officer charged with implementing the ECOWAS sanctions. Of course, the Ivorian Government immediately protested strongly to the ECOWAS current chairman against such acts, which endanger the lives of civilians and are outside the limits of the ECOWAS mandate to defend itself in case of attack.

The Ivorian Government, which has been supporting and strictly implementing the sanctions adopted by ECOWAS on 20 October 1992, has called on the current ECOWAS chairman to do everything to avoid a repetition of such an operation by ECOMOG. Of course, we have informed ECOWAS member-states, the OAU, and the United Nations of this incident, and we have had

discussions with ECOWAS and ECOMOG authorities. All regret this incident. We believe that this is just an isolated case and that this kind of act will not be repeated.

Daily Analyzes President's Succession Plans

AB2702204593 Abidjan NOTRE TEMPS in French 24 Feb 93 p 8-9

[Article by Fidele Djessa: "Succession: Houphouët's Great Maneuvers"]

[Excerpts] Constantly under pressure from his own, and the international community to leave office, Felix Houphouët-Boigny has been orchestrating and directing—despite his advanced age—intrigues and schemes in an effort to seek an eighth term as the Cote d'Ivoire head. The opposition, which seems to have chosen to play a secondary role, looks on helplessly. Here are some explanations.

Late one evening in February, at his private residence, Felix Houphouët-Boigny held a major consultative meeting with a strong delegation comprising mostly Baoulé cadres. According to its initiators, the purpose of this meeting, which was the second of the kind since the beginning of the year (the first one was held in January), was to draw the attention of the head of state to the political future of the Baoulé tribe after Houphouët. This clearly means taking precautionary measures so that the situation does not go off track in a political environment where Laurent Gbagbo and Alassane Dramane Ouattara—though they belong to different political families—constitute a real source of fear in the eyes of the clan.

To avert this bad omen which is looming on the horizon, some Baoulé cadres decided to persuade Houphouët-Boigny to hand over power to a constitutional heir. This is a purely tribal step resulting from a fear and anguish which increases as the president's term shortens because 1993 is two years away from the next elections... There is also fear and anguish resulting from the impending establishment of a constitutional council which is seen as a major obstacle to the National Assembly speaker's march to the presidency....

Finally, there is fear and anguish because a lot of Baoulé cadres understand that, in the end, in the Ouattara-Henri Konan Bedie duel, the prime minister is, in fact, only a shield that the president of the Republic uses to fend off the repeated blows from the heir who is tired of cooling his heels in the antechamber of the presidency. [passage omitted]

Like the period before 1990, multiparty Cote d'Ivoire continues to be marked periodically by imaginary or real conflicts. The only person who benefits from this is Felix Houphouët-Boigny, who will appear at the finish (1995) as the only possible recourse in a Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire political environment that will have been sufficiently dispersed by a really bogus clan war. Thus, Houphouët is getting ready to canvass for his eighth presidential mandate with the certainty in advance of

defeating the opposition, an opposition which is long in exorcizing the old demons of division.

Until then, the war between Abdoulaye Dramane Ouattara and Bedie is raging on. After the battle of economic programs, the two rivals are now waging a battle that centers around the government's privatization program. While a debate on the issue had not yet been introduced in Parliament, Speaker Bedie's seven friends (Messrs. Denis Ossey Gnansou, Mamadou Kouli, Denis Konan Konan, Tiekoura Kone, Elingand, Edjampan Tiemele, and Boniface Botta), all legislators at the National Assembly, already put forward on 10 December 1992 a four-article draft bill on the issue.

Article 1 : Henceforth, every privatization measure, whatever the sector of activity concerned, must be adopted in conformity with a general enabling act.

Article 2: A committee is created within the National Assembly to investigate and monitor the conditions and modalities for the execution of the national privatization program.

Article 3: This committee is made up of seven deputies elected by their counterparts upon the proposal of the speaker of the National Assembly.

Article 4: All legislative arrangements or former regulations contrary to the present one are abrogated.

A Draft Bill That Smells...

One can rather say that everything had been arranged before the official session on privatization in parliament.

How could such an insult to the prime minister have been possible without the head of state's support, especially as the board that drafted the bill was chaired by Denis Gnansou Ossey, a special adviser to the president?

However, as far as Bedie's followers are concerned, they are not very proud of this law which easily smells of manipulation. This is because of Gnansou Ossey, who cannot be a trustworthy friend. His support for Houphouet is no mystery. Also, in order to emerge progressively from the head of state's political tutelage so as to prepare for the advent of the Constitutional Council, which is to change the rules of the game fundamentally, Konan Bedie wisely opted for the field. He made himself known to Ivorians so that he can stand on his own. Political tours coupled with rallies will, therefore, be organized with much noise until 1995.

...An All-Out Manipulation

Almost the same attitude is adopted in the prime minister's entourage where keeping a low profile is preferred after the demand for resignation was refused. Thinking they had hurt the head of state's pride, Alassane Dramane Ouattara and his friends, who enjoy the confidence of fund donors, decided to sheathe their weapons and at the same time keep a close watch. In any case, the longer they are at the helm of affairs, the more chances they will

have to implant themselves all over the country. As for Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the game is going well for him somehow. Without any hitch, his eighth term of office is in arm's reach. For the meantime, Alassane Dramane Ouattara must work hard and reach an agreement with the IMF on refinancing the external debt. When this mission is over, the prime minister must let the negotiations on the price of coffee and cocoa become a success.

These are the stakes that make it necessary to keep the two aspirants to the throne on their toes until 1995. In any case, Houphouet-Boigny can sleep well, because he has tactfully let out his strategy for 1995: In case he wants to run for office, he will organize primaries within his party to elect a running mate to go to the elections with him. This is a way of clearly sending back to the party activists all the big shots who have been wrestling with one another over the troubled succession issue.

Ghana

President Meets ECOMOG Chiefs of Staff

AB2702110593 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, today met chiefs of staff of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] countries contributing troops to ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Accra to discuss the situation in Liberia. They were from Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia. Also attending was the ECOMOG field commander, Major General Adetunji Olurin, and the executive secretary of ECOWAS, Dr. Abass Bundu. The chief of staffs meet monthly to evaluate ECOMOG operations.

Togolese Opposition Delegation Meets Rawlings

AB2602150693 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Text] A delegation of the Togolese democratic opposition led by its president, Professor Mensan Gnininvi, today held consultations with President Jerry John Rawlings at the Castle Osu. Prof. Gnininvi told newsmen that the discussions centered on a proposal for a new initiative on the Togolese issue since the talks in Colmar, France, broke down. He appealed to the Ghana Government to help organize these talks under the auspices of France, Germany, the United States, and Canada. Prof. Gnininvi said neighboring countries which are already facing the influx of Togolese refugees, should be involved in the talks to help achieve a better state of security in Togo. He said organizations like the OAU and ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] should also be invited to play a part. Prof. Gnininvi also expressed the gratitude of the Togolese people to the Government and people of Ghana for their hospitality and help to the refugees.

UN To Open Camp for Togolese Refugees

AB2602151293 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Text] The United Nations is to open a refugee camp in Ghana. About 80,000 Togolese have fled to Ghana because of unrest in Lome. Another (?100,000) Togolese have crossed into Benin. According to an official of the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] in Geneva, a third refugee camp will be opened at an abandoned school complex in Aflao. The UNHCR is using \$2 million for its emergency fund to assist Togolese refugees in Ghana and Benin.

Liberia

ECOMOG Bombing of Ivorian Territory Reported

AB2702222593 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900
GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] Alpha jet bombers belonging to the Nigerian-led ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces of occupation and aggression have violated Ivorian airspace, indiscriminately shelling and killing two persons into Ivorian territory. The incident occurred today at the joint Liberian-Ivorian border at (Loguato) where the ECOMOG jet bombers again (?sent) out their deadly [words indistinct]. The report said the Nigerian planes (?hovered) several times over the customs border town of (Loguato) and swerved into Ivorian territory [words indistinct] killings, some villagers fleeing in panic, who have reported several deaths and injuries. More details are emerging of the extent of damage caused as a result of the shelling of the border town and into Ivorian territory itself.

Also yesterday, the port City of Buchanan suffered intense shelling from the ECOMOG jet bombers, in violation of the United Nations call for a cease-fire. Scores of people were again killed and injured from the air raids. Buchanan has suffered several ECOMOG air raids and naval attacks from ECOMOG. The report said the scene in Buchanan was another day of anguish and agony as the thousands of residents in the area moved to the fewer dangerous zones.

The shelling of Buchanan and (Loguato) represents the genocide against the people of Liberia [words indistinct] of violation of international law and the respect of the territorial integrity of other nations.

Incident Labeled 'Adventurism'

AB0103110093 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700
GMT 1 Mar 93

[Yrone Kollie commentary]

[Text] The Nigerian air attack on the Liberian-Ivorian border town of Gbeta, resulting in the death of two [as heard] Ivorian military officers and the wounding of many innocent Ivorian citizens, should be condemned by the international community as a flagrant violation of

Ivorian airspace and regional protocols on the peaceful coexistence among nations. The bloody death and destruction carried out by Nigerian war planes in Cote d'Ivoire leaves us in doubt as to Nigeria's sincerity in respecting the nonaggression agreements of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]. It seems clear from the Gbeta attack that Nigeria has ulterior motives in West Africa, and is using the Liberian conflict to achieve expansionist gains in the region. Why will Nigerian war planes violate Ivorian airspace and kill innocent Ivorian citizens and military officers?

If Babangida is saying his jet fighters are patrolling the borders to impose the UN sanctions, then this means Nigeria's military regime does not trust the Ivorian Government to maintain the UN arms embargo on Liberia. Cote d'Ivoire, as a leading member of ECOWAS, has given its full support to sanctions, yet Ibrahim Babangida's warlords have continued their bullying tactics and have wantonly killed Ivorian soldiers, critically wounded Ivorian civilians, and destroyed Ivorian border communications at Gbeta. This is an outright declaration of war by the Nigerians. This is a flagrant attempt by the Nigerians to expand their military and industrial control over West Africa.

First, they sent thousands of Nigerian troops to Liberia and engaged in full scale war. With their jet bombers and gunboats, the Nigerians have greatly increased the number of Liberian casualties than would otherwise have occurred. Then, the Nigerians sent more troops and military hardware to Sierra Leone, escalating the conflict in that country. Babangida military machine did not stop there. They then put all pressure on Guinea to use that country to prosecute their West African war. But most shocking of all is their recent air bombardment of a tiny town on the Ivorian-Liberian border. This is a clear signal that Babangida's Armed Forces Ruling Council is trying to draw Cote d'Ivoire into the ever widening conflict in West Africa. The premeditated attack on Gbeta is but the latest move in Babangida's master plan to destroy the ethnic, cultural, and social bonds between Ivoirians and Liberians. With their evil destruction of Gbeta, the Nigerians now hope to turn the Ivoirians against the thousands of Liberian refugees who have fled into Cote d'Ivoire. The Nigerians hope to turn the Ivorian hosts against their Liberian brothers and sisters. Does Babangida hate Liberians so much that he will go to any lengths to [word indistinct] Ivoirians to destroy Liberia?

The human tragedy at the Ivorian town of Gbeta is terrible. Liberians fearing Nigerian bombers and gunboats took refuge in Cote d'Ivoire only to be bombed there by the same Nigerian killers. Innocent Ivoirians, because of the close links with Liberians, provided huts and homes to Liberian refugees, only to be killed by Nigerian war planes. Why are the Nigerians so wicked? Why are they so aggressive? Why? Don't they have human feelings?

The world community can no longer turn a blind eye to Nigeria's aggressive bloodthirstiness. The world community can now see that the Liberian conflict is no longer confined to Liberia. Nigeria is making sure that the entire region feels the

weight of Babangida's ambition for regional domination and glory. Babangida wants to make sure that the Liberian conflict spreads throughout the region to distract from his problems in Nigeria. It is only to be expected that other nations from West Africa and the world will join the Ivorian Government in condemning Nigeria's naked aggression against the people of Cote d'Ivoire. It is also to be expected that nations of the world, led by the justified [word indistinct] Government of Cote d'Ivoire, will go beyond mere condemnation and takes steps to curtail Nigeria's shameless military expansionism and violation of the territorial integrity of other nations. It is expected that Cote d'Ivoire will take immediate measures to show Babangida that Nigeria does not have a monopoly on military power. It is expected that Cote d'Ivoire will put its military on full alert, and deploy its Mirage jet fighters to protect its people and territory, and stop Nigeria's adventurism.

(?Principal) member countries of ECOWAS should now see that the political military stalemate in Liberia is beginning to take its toll beyond the borders of Liberia. This new international dimension is not the result of any direct action on the part of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, but it is an outcome of Nigeria's Babangida's arrogance and ambition to suppress the popular will of the Liberian people (?on their soil). If not checked, Nigeria's bold military moves will lead to a catastrophic regional conflict.

The attack on the Ivorian border town could very well be the beginning of an all-out regional, if not all-out African war. The violation of Ivorian airspace by Nigerian war planes, has become a plot to violate the territorial standing of other nations, and impose Babangida's will. Nigeria has chosen to become a self-styled international policeman in West Africa. It appears that Nigeria has no trust in other member countries of ECOWAS, and is turning the Liberian conflict from a regional undertaking into a Nigerian affair. This should now be called the Nigerian mission of genocide of West Africa, and not the ECOWAS peace plan. Babangida trusts no one in ECOWAS. He does not honor decisions of Yamoussoukro. Babangida does awful in the region while other leaders sit supinely and allow him to have his way.

Any sensible person will know that the crisis in Liberia has become an escape route for the enormous political problems confronting Babangida at home. Babangida does not permit democracy in Nigeria, yet claims to want to bring democracy to Liberia. Babangida spends millions of naira on his military adventures, yet does little or nothing to improve the living standards of the Nigerian people. Nigerians need to wake up to this open blackmail by Babangida. What is Babangida's interest in Liberia that he has sent thousands of Christian Nigerian soldiers to die in Liberia? Perhaps, it is Babangida's huge financial investment that causes him to prosecute this war at all costs. Nigeria has nothing to offer Liberia but criminal activities in drug trafficking, armed robbery, theft, and prostitution, as well as homosexuality. We all know about Ibrahim Babangida and his wife Maryam Babangida's connection with the South American drug bosses who recently gave him a private jet plane for his birthday, in exchange for sanctioning the drug racket. Now, the people of Nigeria should have teamed up against

Babangida. Why are they allowing their sons to fight and die in Liberia? There will never be a Nigerian president of Liberia or a Nigerian-led Armed Forces of Liberia, never. We have just about 3 and a half million people in Liberia, about the same number killed in the Nigerian-Biafran civil war. This is why Babangida is prosecuting the war in Liberia: To exterminate the Liberian people, and install his hand-picked president of Liberia. But President Taylor has maintained that Babangida will never succeed in hijacking the political process in Liberia.

Let Babangida give peace a chance in Liberia and concentrate on the rotten skeletons in his closet. The ECOWAS initiative has failed in Liberia simply because Babangida has monopolized the situation and turned it into a Nigerian operation for his own selfish reasons. Babangida considers the United Nations to be a subordinate factor to what has become a Nigerian operation. He wants very badly to sit on the United Nations Security Council, and he is using the Liberian civil war as his ticket. With his bombing of Cote d'Ivoire, Babangida seeks to expand the war in order to protect his business interests, his (?vital) drug dealings, and fraudulent investments in Nigeria.

We sympathize with the Ivorian people and with the families of those killed and wounded in the Nigerian air bombing raids of Gbete, and wait to hear what Africa's oldest statesman, President Houphouet-Boigny, will have to say about the killing of its citizens, and violation of its airspace. It is important for the region and for Africa as a whole, for Nigeria to be stopped before it gets too late.

ECOMOG Commander Briefs Press on Situation

AB2802144793 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General Adetunji Olurin, has briefed the press on the latest in Liberia. He told newsmen that ECOMOG was advancing into the hinterland in a bid to restore lasting peace in that country. It has so far been able to dislodge the Charles Taylor-led NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces from about 20 locations in the hinterland. ECOMOG, he said, is searching the Firestone plantations and camp in order to flush out NPFL stragglers.

Maj. Gen. Olurin disclosed that ECOMOG is in total control of the country, adding that the refusal of the NPFL to surrender to ECOMOG was merely due to the fear of political leadership among the NPFL commanders. He called on all NPFL fighters and those stranded in the forests to give themselves up to ECOMOG, assuring them of their safety. Maj. Gen. Olurin disclosed that over a hundred soldiers surrendered to ECOMOG on the first day the call for surrender was made.

Niger

Peaceful Voting Marks 27 Feb Presidential Elections

AB2702210093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Excerpts] Concerning the presidential elections: 4,142,378 voters, including 91,999 residing abroad, went to the polls today to elect the president of the Third Republic. Eight candidates are running for this first round of the elections, which constitute the last stage of the elections process which started in Niger 16 months ago. [passage omitted]

Land borders are closed from 26 February at midnight through 27 February at midnight. Niger voters abroad voted at 18 Niger embassies and consulates. [passage omitted]

There are 4790 polling stations in the interior. The polling stations opened at 0700 throughout the country, except in Agadez and in Diffa where voting started at 0630, and closed at 1800 and 1730, respectively, as provided under the law. Concerning how voting went, let us get to our regional correspondents. First, let us go over to Tillabery with our reporter Ouamana Aboubacar:

[Begin Aboubacar recording] Voting ended at exactly 1800 in all 16 polling stations in the Tillabery Department. These polling stations were practically empty by noon when the number of voters reduced considerably because some of them, undoubtedly, preferred to observe their fast rather than go to vote. Generally, voting went on peacefully, with a turnout clearly below that of the legislative elections. According to reliable sources, the turnout is expected to be between 40 and 45 percent, against 56 percent during the previous voting. This means that in spite of the massive campaigning by the political parties, very few Niger nationals heeded their calls. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Now over to Tahoua:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] Voting for the election of the president of the Third Republic took place normally throughout Tahoua Department. There were 800,000 voters spread over 913 polling stations and they turned out en masse early this morning. [passage omitted] [end recording] [passage omitted including indistinct portion]

Mamadou Ahead; Second Round Expected

AB2802112593 Paris AFP in French 0926 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Text] Niamey, 28 Feb (AFP)— Tandja Mamadou, candidate of the former ruling party is leading, followed by Mahamane Ousmane, the social democratic candidate, but does not have an absolute majority in the first round of presidential elections organized in Niger on 27 February, according to partial official results issued this morning involving 43.5 percent of registered voters counted.

The rate of participation is 36.65 percent, that is slightly higher than that of the 14 February legislative elections (32.8 percent)

Mr. Tandja, chairman and presidential candidate of the National Movement of the Development Society (MNSD, liberal), obtained 35.5 percent of the some 638,000 valid votes out of a total of 1,740,000 registered voters (43.5 percent of the national electorate)

Mr. Ousmane, leader of the Democratic and Social Convention (CDS, social democrat), is second with 28.5 percent of the votes. Following him are Mahamadou Issoufou of the Niger Party for Democracy and Socialism (PNDS, socialist), who has obtained a little over 14 percent of the vote, and Mr. Moumouni Adamou Djermakoye, the candidate for the Niger Alliance for Democracy and Progress (ANDP, liberal) who has obtained 13.6 percent.

None of the four other candidates obtained more than 3 percent.

The second round, which is slated for 20 March, will see Mr. Tandja and Mr. Ousmane competing.

If the statements made after the legislative elections come to pass, then the social democratic candidate will receive the support of Issoufou and Mr. Djermakoye and will then become the favorite for the presidential post.

In fact, after the legislative elections, the three men formed a coalition, the Alliance of the Forces of Change (AFC), which also groups six other parties. For the second round, they have agreed to rally behind the one who does the best in the first round.

In this case, adding up the votes, Mr. Ousmane will have more than 60 percent of the votes.

Nigeria

Opposition Obtains Injunction Against House Rules

AB2702220093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 26 Feb 93

[Excerpt] An Abuja high court today gave an order restraining the House of Representatives from doing anything leading to the enforcement of the draft rules for use in the House. Correspondent Chris Ngo has more on today's proceedings at the House of Representatives:

[Begin recording] [Ngo] Proceedings in the House today was a departure from what had been in the last four days of sittings. The House sat briefly in the morning for less than 15 minutes before adjourning to three o'clock in the afternoon. Up till about 3:45 PM today, the House was still nowhere full. One side of the House, the NRC [National Republican Convention] side, was empty. When the House began sitting later, NRC members were not in the chambers for the session. Before the afternoon

session commenced, a court order was said to have been served to deputy speaker of the House, as the speaker was then not around.

A group of NRC lawyers, led by Member Michel Mbayeke, had gone to court and obtained an injunction from Justice (L. Gumi) of the High Court of Abuja, restraining the speaker or his agents from enforcing the draft of standing rules, which were believed to have been adopted yesterday by a committee of the whole House. NRC minority leader, (Ibrahim Ali Ogwando), speaks of the grievance of his party.

[(Ogwando)] Section II, subsection II of the rules which try to disenfranchise our party from taking part in the major affairs of this House, particularly the election of the key officers in the Speaker and Deputy Speaker positions: The provision there simply says we can only participate in the election. We cannot participate in the nomination so long as these officers are being elected to govern the affairs of this House, which we are part of, and we believe that the election process also includes nomination. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Islamic Council Urges Restraint by Kataf, Christian Body

AB2602145293 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 25 Feb 93

[Text] The Nigerian Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs has reacted to the (?euphoria) that followed the sentencing of Zamani Lekwot and five others. A strongly worded statement from the office of the president general, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, observed with disgust and disbelief reactions to Justice Okadigbo's verdict. It noted that while victims of Zangon-Kataf were uprooted from their homes and turned overnight into widows and orphans, Kataf women took to the streets demanding for the release of their men with impunity.

The Council therefore urged the government and law enforcement agencies to curb the excesses of the leadership and followership of the Kataf as well as the Christian Association of Nigeria. Failure on the part of the authorities to check these excesses, the statement added, would serve as a dangerous precedent for other self-seeking groups. The Council expressed its support to the verdict on the Zamani Lekwot and five others, saying justice should be allowed to take its course.

Meanwhile, the executive secretary for Islamic Forum of Nigeria, Retired Group Captain Usman Jibril, has again stressed the need for restraint among prominent individuals, groups, and organizations in their reactions to the verdict of the Justice Okadigbo tribunal. Reacting to a recent statement by the Reverend Idahosa in one of the national dailies, Group Capt. Usman Jibril noted with regret that the Zangon-Kataf disturbances, which started as an ethnic (?cleansing), was now assuming new dimensions involving demonstrations by religious leaders and groups. He described the utterances by Rev. Idahosa as not only unfortunate and irritating, but also a grave

incitement which should be viewed seriously by the government and other peace-loving Nigerians.

The executive secretary said the figures given by the reverend as regards the population of both Muslims and Christians were misleading because the National Population Commission had never released such. Group Capt. Usman Jibril called on Muslims to continue to exercise restraint despite the judgment passed on some Muslims by the Adegbite tribunal. He said such sense of maturity was because of their strong belief in the laws of the country.

Muslim Groups Hold Conference, Issue Statement

AB2802093793 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] Four Muslim organizations, under the banner of the Muslim Youth of Nigeria, have condemned the so-called human rights groups in the country and described them as agents of imperialists.

In a communique in Kaduna, the organization described the human rights groups of being ignorant of Nigeria's geopolitical setting and trying to break up the country.

The conference, which deliberated on issues affecting Muslims, also condemned the anti-Islamic attitude of the southern press. It expressed support for the verdict passed by the Justice Okadigbo tribunal on criminals involved in the Zangon-Kataf riots and demanded that justice must be allowed to take its course.

On the labor unrest, the Muslim youths said while the rights of workers must be protected, the interest of the masses must also be considered.

The conference sympathized with the Muslims in Bosnia and reiterated its total rejection of ties with Israel. The organizations, which make up the Muslim youth [word indistinct], are the Muslim Students Society of Nigeria, the National Council of Muslim Youths Organization, the Muslim Sisters Organization, and the Muslim Corpers Association of Nigeria.

Minister Promises 'Closer Relation' With Iran

AB2702162093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] The transport secretary has said that Nigeria will foster closer relation with Iran and other friendly nations. He was speaking in Lagos when he received the Iranian charge d'affaires in Nigeria, Mr. (M.H. Ali Zadi). Chief Adeoson told the envoy that Nigeria identified with the aspirations of the people of Iran and assured him that his ministry will look into areas of mutual cooperation between the two countries.

Earlier, the charge d'affaires had congratulated Chief Adeoson on his appointment as transport, aviation, and communication secretary. He told his host that the

foreign policy of Iran was to develop open relations with Nigeria and many other countries of the world.

Senegal

Diouf Reelection Reported; Opposition Discounts Result

LD2802205793 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1900 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Excerpts] Abdou Diouf remains in power. The Senegalese president was reelected by his countrymen, as state television disclosed, but Abdou Diouf will have to take their worries into account. The atmosphere in Dakar remains tense, as our special correspondents Richard Binet and Berny Meriaux observed:

[Begin recording] [Binet] [passage omitted] [video shows interview with opposition candidate Abdoulaye Wade]

[Wade] Our adversaries who released these figures know perfectly well that they have no meaning whatsoever. We rely mostly on the eagerness of Western countries to act on international public opinion. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Commission Chairman Notes Problems in Vote Counting

AB2702151093 Dakar PANA in English 1150 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Dakar, 27 Feb. (PANA)—The long-awaited official proclamation of the results of the presidential election held in Senegal on 21 February has been postponed indefinitely, sources close to the Electoral Commission said in Dakar on Saturday.

The Commission had earlier promised to release the results on Friday.

Its president, Andresia Vaz, told newsmen late Friday that "serious disagreements" had arisen among members of the Commission.

She said the problems were linked to the work procedure and the interpretation of parts of the electoral codes as well as the composition of the Commission which also includes a magistrate and representatives of the eight political parties which presented candidates for the election.

Vaz said the National Commission, which is working on figures and reports sent to it from the local commissions (?from) the 31 administrative divisions, ran into a hitch when members demanded a re-examination of results obtained from areas where they said, additional ballot papers were issued to late voters.

The Commission was expected to cross-check votes which had already been counted at the polling centres and collated at the various administrative division election bureaux and that it could do it all over again.

Objections should be addressed to the Constitutional Council, the supreme organ which is responsible for the proclamation of the final result, she added.

The commission is expected to resume deliberation on Saturday to try to resolve the problems which have withheld announcement of the results for almost one week. [passage omitted]

Commission's Work Suspended

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[Excerpt] The National Voting Counting Commission today suspended its deliberations for good. According to Mrs. Andresia Vaz, the commission's chairman, who is also the first president of the Court of Appeal, this decision was made after the commission ran into major problems, notably, concerning the examination of the question of ordinances. Mrs. Vaz announced her decision to refer the case to the Constitutional Council. Here are the explanations given by the chairman.

[Begin recording] [Vaz] Yesterday evening, at the end of a marathon session with the electoral commissioners, we announced that the Commission's work had been blocked. We ran headlong into major problems that made it impossible for us to continue with our deliberations. We, however, decided to resume our session this morning to see how we could work to resolve the situation. It happens, however, that at the end of the meeting, we observed that the same problems persisted, and so we decided to put a stop to our meeting. Therefore, the Commission will not resume its deliberations. It is all over, and we have decided to send the documents relating to the presidential elections to the Constitutional Council. As you can see, this is a very serious decision we have made and we think we cannot do otherwise. [passage omitted] [end recording]

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